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CONCERNING THE GERMAN RELATIVES AFTER NEUTER SUBSTANTIVIZED ADJECTIVES, PRONOUNS, OR ANTECEDENT CLAUSE, AND CONCERNING THE GERMAN INDEFINITE RELATIVES IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY PROSE

A DISSERTATION
SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY
OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND LITERATURE
IN CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE OF
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

DEPARTMENT OF GERMANIC LANGUAGES
AND LITERATURE

BY
JOSEPH EMANUEL ALEXANDER ALEXIS

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TO
THE MEMORY
OF
MY FATHER

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INTRODUCTION

I. AIM OF THE DISSERTATION

The aim of this dissertation is to test the current doctrines in regard to the use of relative pronouns after neuter substantivized adjectives, demonstrative, indefinite, and personal pronouns, and after a sentence or phrase used as antecedent, with an investigation into the prevailing doctrine regarding the indefinite relatives. A further aim of this investigation will be to determine, if possible, the exact usage of the relative after such antecedents as have been mentioned above. The period covered is the eighteenth century, though two earlier authors, Abraham de Sta Clara and Grimmelshausen, are added to throw additional light on the development, if any, that has been going on. The earliest editions available have been made use of.

II. CRITICAL WORKS USED FOR REFERENCE

ANDRESEN, K. G.,
Sprachgebrauch und Sprachrichtigkeit im Deutschen. Neunte, neu durchgesehene Aufl., Leipzig 1903.

CURME, GEORGE O.,
A Grammar of the German Language. New York 1905.

CUTTING, STARR WILLARD,
Concerning the Modern German Relatives, "das" and "was," in Clauses Dependent upon Substantivized Adjectives. Chicago 1903.

ERDMANN, OSKAR,
Grundzüge der deutschen Syntax nach ihrer geschichtlichen Entwicklung. Vol. I. Stuttgart 1886.

SÜTTERLIN, LUDWIG,
Deutsche Sprache der Gegenwart. Leipzig 1900.

WUNDERLICH, HERMANN,
Der deutsche Satzbau. Zweite, vollständig umgearbeitete Aufl. Zweiter Band. Stuttgart 1901.

III. MATERIAL INVESTIGATED

(P) ABRAHAM, a S. CLARA,
Narren-Nest in drey Theil.
Ersther Theil 3. Aufl. Wienn 1753. 144 pp.
Zweyter Theil 2. Aufl. Wienn 1751. 212 pp.
Dritter Theil 3. Aufl. Wienn 1753. 244 pp.
Total 600 pp.

Bodmer, Johann Jacob,

Die Discourse der Mahlern (Zweyter Theil). Zürch 1722. 200 pp.
Critische Betrachtungen über die Poetischen Gemählde der Dichter. Zürich 1741. 298 pp. Total 498 pp.

Breitinger, Johann Jacob,

Dichtkunst. Zürich 1740. Total 502 pp.

Engel, J. J.,

Der Philosoph für die Welt. Erster Theil. Berlin 1801. 369 pp.
Herr Lorenz Stark, in Deutsche National-Litteratur Historisch kritische Ausgabe. Berlin und Stuttgart. 131 pp.
Total 500 pp.

Fichte, Johann Gottlieb,

Grundlage der gesamten Wissenschaftslehre. Leipzig 1794. 221 pp.
Die Bestimmung des Menschen. Berlin 1800. 339 pp.
Total 560 pp.

Gellert, C. F.,

Sämmtliche Schriften (Fünfter Theil). Leipzig 1784. 282 pp.
Leben der Schwedischen Gräfinn von G" ". Leipzig 1784. 206 pp.
Total 488 pp.

Goethe, J. W.,

Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre, in Goethes Werke. Vollständige Ausgabe letzter Hand. Bd. 17-18. Stuttgart und Tübingen 1828. 323 pp.
Dichtung und Wahrheit, in Goethes Werke. Vollständige Ausgabe letzter Hand. Bd. 23-24. Stuttgart und Tübingen 1828. 339 pp.
Total 662 pp.

Gottsched, Johann Cristoph,

Versuch einer Critischen Dichtkunst für die Deutschen. Zweyte und verbesserte Aufl. Leipzig 1737.
Total 682 pp.

Grimmelshausen, H. J. Chr.,

Der abenteuerliche Simplicissimus. Abdruck der ältesten Originalausgabe 1669. Halle a/S 1880.
Total 286 pp.

Hagedorn, C. L. v.,

Betrachtungen über die Mahlerey. Erster Theil. Leipzig 1762.
Total 508 pp.

Haller, Albrecht von,

Briefe über die wichtigsten Wahrheiten der Offenbarung. Dritte verbesserte Aufl. Reuttlingen 1782. 200 pp.
Alfred, König der Angel-Sachsen. Reuttlingen 1783. 218 pp.
Fabius und Cato. Reuttlingen 1783. 94 pp.
Total 512 pp.

Herder, J. G.,

Kritische Wälder oder Betrachtungen die Wissenschaft und Kunst des Schönen betreffend 1769. Erstes Wäldchen. 277 pp. Zweites Wäldchen. 263 pp.

Zerstreute Blätter. Zweite Sammlung. Gotha 1786. Anmerkungen über das griechische Epigramm. 68 pp.

Total 608 pp.

Lessing, G. E.,

Laokoon, in Deutsche National-Litteratur. Historisch kritische Ausgabe. Berlin und Stuttgart. 172 pp.

Miss Sara Sampson. Reuttlingen 1780. 178 pp.

Philotas. Reuttlingen 1780. 50 pp.

Emilia Galotti. Reuttlingen 1780. 151 pp.

Total 551 pp.

Rabener, Gottlieb W.,

Briefe. Leipzig 1772.

Total 304 pp.

Wieland, Christoph Martin,

Geschichte des Agathon. Frankfurt und Leipzig 1766. Band I. 390 pp. Band II. 115 pp.

Total 505 pp.

IV. method of procedure

After selecting the above mentioned authors, who seem representative of German style in the period under investigation, and the works listed above, the usage of each author was ascertained by noting every occurrence of the relative in instances called for by the subject of the dissertation. The genitive case of the relative was left out of the reckoning, since practically nothing but a form of *der* could be used for this case. About an equal amount of material was covered in the case of each author, as the number of pages will indicate. It appeared that the results naturally arranged themselves in some kind of order and that there was agreement among the authors along certain well defined lines. A glance at the tables will show the way in which examples grouped themselves and will also suggest whatever results may follow of the investigation itself.

My heartfelt thanks are due Prof. Starr Willard Cutting, who by his kind interest and valuable suggestions has been a constant source of inspiration in my work.

DISCUSSION

The results of the survey of current doctrine as well as of the findings and conclusions of the investigation are tabulated under the following rubrics:

A. The Relative after Neuter Substantivized Adjectives.

B. The Relative after Pronominal Antecedents.

1) Demonstratives.
   a) Masculine or Feminine.
   b) Neuter.

2) Indefinites.
   a) Masculine or Feminine.
   b) Neuter.

3) Personal Pronouns.

C. The Relative after a Sentence or Phrase.

D. The Indefinite Relatives.

I. Survey of Current Doctrine

The function of the pronoun is, as its name implies, to represent the noun simply by noting its existence, as it were. It is therefore a very helpful word and of great importance in the domain of correct speech. Where there are several forms of the pronoun, it is important to discriminate between them.

The two main characteristics of the relative clause in German are the pronominal forms and the word order. In the latter respect the personal pronoun differs from the relative. A personal pronoun is closely related to the relative, but the word order of the sentence introduced by each differs.

In an earlier period personal pronouns suffice for the designation of the relative clause (See Oskar Erdmann, Grundzüge der deutschen Syntax, p. 49). Im Freisinger Katechismus: fater unser, du pist in himilum. Similar constructions are found in Middle High German and in Luther.

The pronouns *wer* and *was* have in German as well as in related languages indefinite and interrogative meaning (See O. Erdmann, Grundzüge der deutschen Syntax, p. 51).

A. *The Relative after Neuter Substantivized Adjectives*

Hermann Wunderlich (Der deutsche Satzbau, p. 301): "Neuerdings ist dem adjektivischen *welcher* in dem Neutrum des substantivischen Indefinitums ein Konkurrent entstanden. Während sich früher der Gebrauch von *was* auf Verbindungen wie *alles was* beschränkte, ist schon Goethe geneigt, den Bereich der Verwendung auszudehnen: bei dem hohen Lied, als dem Zartesten und Unnachahmlichsten, was uns von Ausdruck leidenschaftlicher, anmuthiger Liebe zugekommen."

K. G. Andresen (Sprachgebrauch und Sprachrichtigkeit im Deutschen, p. 310): "Weit um sich gegriffen hat im heutigen Sprachgebrauche zunächst die Vermischung der Pron. *welches* und *was*, deren genaueste Sonderung ein unabweisbares Bedürfnis der Sprache ist. Freilich hat sich 'was' als Relativ überhaupt eigentlich unbefugt eingedrängt, im Gegensatz zu 'wer', das sich niemals auf einen subst. Begriff beziehen darf, da es selber nur substantivisch gebraucht werden kann. Es heisst: *jeder, der* (nicht *wer*), aber: *alles, was* (kaum noch *das*, wie früher); dies Missverhältnis lässt sich nicht mehr beseitigen, gilt vielmehr jetzt als Regel."

And on page 311 Andresen continues: "Während 'was' auf die unbestimmten substantivischen Pronomina und Zahlwörter bezogen wird, sowie auf die subst. Adj. nach allen drei Komparationsstufen, z.B. 'Er preiset das Höchste, das Beste, was das Herz sich wünscht, was der Sinn begehrt' (Schiller), ist diese Beziehung dem persönlichen 'wer' untersagt."

George O. Curme (A Grammar of the German Language, p. 205): "In the nom. and acc. relation *was* is usually employed under the following circumstances: If the antecedent is a word of general or indefinite meaning, or expresses a collective idea, such as *das, einiges, eins, etwas* (or *was*), *solches, ein anderes, nichts, alles, mehreres, manches, vieles, allerhand, allerlei, das biszchen, wenig*, &c., a neuter abstract noun or adjective-substantive (*das Schöne* the beautiful, &c., especially a superlative, *das Beste*), also a neut. noun denoting a material or a collective idea, provided the reference is to an indefinite mass or amount."

On page 206 of the same work Curme states: "*Was* often points to a definite person or thing, the speaker at first intentionally making the reference indefinite by the use of *was*, reserving the definite information for the last part of the statement: Das erste, was ihnen hier begegnete, war die Krügersfrau (Fontane's Vor dem Sturme)."

On page 211 Curme continues: "*Was* can have an antecedent, if that antecedent be a word expressing an indef. general idea, such as an

indef. pronoun, a neut. pronoun, a neut. adjective used substantively, or a thought contained in a whole sentence."

The results arrived at by Starr Willard Cutting (Concerning the Modern German Relatives, "das" and "was," in Clauses Dependent upon Substantivized Adjectives) are summarized as follows:

1. The generally accepted view of grammarians like Erdmann, Paul, and Sanders, as to the preponderance of *was* over *das* after substantivized adjectives in nineteenth-century German needs radical revision in view of the facts.

2. The striking ratio of almost 4 to 1 in favor of *das* (*welches*) after substantivized adjectives of the positive-comparative category proves that here the generalized meaning of the adjective antecedent defeats the author's particularizing intention far less frequently than in the adjective group as a whole. Attention to the relation of individual writers to these statistics suggests a correspondence of cause and effect between the critical, analytic habit of mind and a strong preference for the relative *das* (*welches*).

3. The ratio of *was* to *das* after the superlative category as antecedent is convincing, and would probably remain substantially the same were the investigation extended indefinitely to other stylists of repute. In view of the facts just expressed, it appears to register the chief gain made by *was* over *das*, as relative after adjective antecedents. The close correspondence between the vagueness of the relative *was* and the completeness of the generalization, implied by the superlative category, without doubt facilitated the shift. It seems, in fact, probable that the latter began, not with the adjective antecedent as a whole, but with the superlative category, and that by analogy it spread then gradually to the positive-comparative category. The strength of the analogical influence and the survival of the earlier tendency to use *was* and *das* indiscriminately are attested by thirty-one *was*-clauses, whose antecedents are so individualized as to suggest the appropriateness of the determinative *das*.

4. Seven examples of *das* (*welches*), referring to clearly generalized antecedents, remind us, in spite of their numerical insignificance, of the older indiscriminate use of this relative after all degrees of comparison.

5. The gain made since the 18th century by *was* has been effected, not by its assuming a determinative meaning, once exclusively characteristic of the demonstrative *das*, but by its increasing use as indeterminate relative after *alles*, *einzig*, and all degrees of comparison (chiefly the superla-

tive) of the substantivized adjective, whenever the vagueness inherent in these elements is not overborne by the particularizing intention of the author, or whenever the writer's intentional vagueness demands such expression.

B. *The Relative after Pronominal Antecedents*

1) Demonstratives and 2) Indefinites

a) Masculine or Feminine

K. G. Andresen (Sprachgebrauch und Sprachrichtigkeit im Deutschen, pp. 309-310): "Wir besitzen zwei gleichbedeutende Relativpronomina 'der' und 'welcher', die schon seit Jahrhunderten nebeneinander verwendet werden. Trotzdem kann es nicht zweifelhaft sein, dass in der Umgangssprache fast nur 'der' gebraucht wird. Wenn man aber 'welcher' hört, so beruht dies auf dem Einfluss der geschriebenen Sprache. Da es ein fester Grundsatz ist, dass wir uns möglichst von dem Einfluss des papiernen Deutsch frei machen müssen, so ist entschieden der Gebrauch von 'der, die, das' statt 'welcher, welche, welches' vorzuziehen, . . . "

Oskar Erdmann (Grundzüge der deutschen Syntax nach ihrer geschichtlichen Entwicklung, p. 54): "*welcher* bezieht sich nur auf vorhergehendes und individuell gedachtes Pronomen oder Substantiv: *der* (*derjenige, einer, ein Mann, der Mann, jeder Mann*—aber nicht leicht blosses *jeder*), *welcher*. In allen diesen Fällen kann aber auch *der* stehn; . . . Im vorangestellten, auf ein individuelles Pronomen oder Substantiv bezüglichen Relativsatze kann nur *der* stehn: Der gestern hier war—wo blieb er?"

K. G. Andresen (Sprachgebrauch und Sprachrichtigkeit im Deutschen, p. 311): "Während 'was' auf die unbestimmten substantivischen Pronomina und Zahlwörter bezogen wird, sowie auf die subst. Adj., ist diese Beziehung dem persönlichen 'wer' untersagt. Verstösse dagegen sind jedoch nicht selten."

b) Neuter

George O. Curme (A Grammar of the German Language, p. 211): "*Was* can have an antecedent, if that antecedent be a word expressing an indef. general idea, such as an indef. Pronoun, a neut. adjective used substantively, or a thought contained in a whole sentence, . . . "

Oskar Erdmann (Grundzüge der deutschen Syntax nach ihrer geschichtlichen Entwicklung, p. 53): "*was* bezieht sich nur auf alleinstehendes Neutrum eines Pronomens oder eines Adjectivums, . . . Auch der gesamte Inhalt eines Satzes kann durch nachfolgendes *was* zusam-

mengefasst werden. Für alle diese Fälle ist relatives *das, dessen* jetzt gewöhnlich ausgeschlossen, ebenso *welches.*

George O. Curme (A Grammar of the German Language, p. 206): "*Was* often points to a definite person or thing, the speaker at first intentionally making the reference indefinite by the use of *was*, reserving the definite information for the last part of the statement: Das erste, was ihnen hier begegnete, war die Krügersfrau (Fontane's Vor dem Sturme)."

"The use of *was* as described above seems to be the outcome of a long process of differentiation. Earlier in the period *das* and *welches* were also used here. This older usage is still, especially in elevated diction, not infrequently found, as the process of differentiation is not yet completed: Vieles, das diesem Volke gut hiess (Nietsche's Zarathustra). It is possible that there is often here an intentional use of *das* or *welches* by way of differentiation, to refer to something definite, definite at least to the speaker: . . . "

3) Personal Pronouns

Ludwig Sütterlin (Deutsche Sprache der Gegenwart, p. 105): "die Schriftsteller schwanken nicht nur bezüglich der Person des zugehörigen Zeitworts, sondern auch darin, ob sie in diesen Fällen noch das gewöhnliche persönliche Fürwort hinzusetzen sollen oder nicht."

George O. Curme (A Grammar of the German Language, p. 202): "*Der* is also usually employed when the relative refers to an interrogative or personal pronoun, . . . "

Curme (p. 203): "The relative *welcher* is sometimes used instead of *der*, if the personal pronoun is not repeated after the relative."

Curme (p. 204): "*Welcher* is most common after a personal pronoun of the third person."

Curme (pp. 202-3): "If a personal pronoun repeating a personal pronoun of the first or second person already mentioned stands after the relative, which is very commonly the case when the relative is the subject of the verb, *der* is usually employed, and the verb must agree with the antecedent in person: unser Vater, der du bist im Himmel; . . . "

Hermann Wunderlich (Der deutsche Satzbau, p. 286): "Die ältesten Denkmäler lassen den Nebensatz eng an das Pronomen der ersten oder zweiten Person sich anschmiegen. Wo in der Anrede Nomina vorliegen, oder wo das Pronomen fernab steht, wird es als Bindemittel zwischen Haupt- und Nebensatz wiederholt oder eingefügt:"

George O. Curme (A Grammar of the German Language, p. 203): "Sometimes the personal pronoun after the relative is dropped, the verb,

however, agreeing in the same manner with the antecedent in person: . . . Sometimes the personal pronoun is dropped and the verb goes over into the third person:"

Hermann Wunderlich, (Der deutsche Satzbau, p. 293): "Allgemeine Verbreitung gewinnt dieser Einschub des Relativpronomens jedoch erst in den Anfängen der frühneuhochdeutschen Periode, wo wir ihn namentlich in der Bibelübersetzung verfolgen können, ebenso in Sonderübersetzungen einzelner Teile wie z.B. der Psalmen."

Wunderlich (pp. 293-4): "Der Tatianübersetzer, Isidor, der Weissenburger Katechismus, die Hymnen, die Trebnitzer Psalmen, Wyle fügen die Verbalform unbedenklich in der ersten oder zweiten Person an das Relativpronomen an, die spätere gedruckte Bibel, Wyle, Steinhöwel, Luther wiederholen da, wo sie an der ersten oder zweiten Person festhalten, das Pronomen oder sie weichen, wie Hutten, in die dritte Person aus."

"In der neueren Sprache hat sich die Nachstellung des Personalpronomens mit der Flexion der ersten oder zweiten Person durchgesetzt; vgl.: *Bodmer tadelt die Wortfügung: Der du von Ewigkeit bist und will: du der von Ewigkeit ist—ohne Zweifel ist dies Grammatischer, jenes aber durch den langen Gebrauch und durch die Aehnlichkeit fremder Sprachen, da die zweite Person gleichsam überwindend ist, gerechtfertigt,* Herder 4,304. Die Ueberführung in die dritte Person taucht aber auch heute immer wieder auf:"

C. *The Relative after a Sentence or Phrase*

K. G. Andresen (Sprachgebrauch und Sprachrichtigkeit im Deutschen, pp. 310-11): "man findet sehr häufig *welches* für *was* in der Beziehung auf einen ganzen vorhergehenden Satz gebraucht. . . . Bisweilen gibt beides einen grammatisch richtigen, aber immer einen verschiedenen Sinn."

Ludwig Sütterlin (Deutsche Sprache der Gegenwart, p. 347): "Beifügesätze, die sich an einen ganzen Satz anschliessen, werden heute nur noch mit *was*, nicht mehr mit *welches* eingeleitet, . . . "

George O. Curme (A Grammar of the German Language, p. 207): "In the classics of the eighteenth century we still find *welches* used here as well as *was*, and it even occurs sometimes in the language of today. For the sake of emphasis or a contrast both *was* and *welches* may be used here in the same sentence:"

D. *The Indefinite Relatives*

Ludwig Sütterlin (Deutsche Sprache der Gegenwart, p. 105): "in dem Satze Rette sich, wer kann liegt ein bezügliches Fürwort vor, näm-

lich *wer*, dem geschlechtloses *was* entspricht in einer Fügung wie Sage, was du willst. Aber hier ist die Verknüpfung der beiden Teile des Satzgefüges noch enger. Denn hier leitet das Fürwort nicht blosz den zweiten Satz ein, sondern es schlieszt sozusagen auch noch den ersten, bildet somit ein Bindeglied zwischen beiden, entsprechend der Gruppe *derjenige welcher*.

K. G. Andresen (Sprachgebrauch und Sprachrichtigkeit im Deutschen, pp. 311-12): "Die Verbindung 'jeder, wer' kommt auch bei Goethe, Jean Paul und andern vor, darf aber nicht für sprachgemäss gelten; mit demselben Rechte könnte man auf ähnliche Pronomina, z.B. 'keiner' oder 'mancher', jenes 'wer' beziehen wollen. Ja, strenge genommen, muss auch 'der, wer' als fehlerhaft angesehen werden;"

Andresen (pp. 312-13): "Durch 'wer' (mhd. swer) wird eine unbestimmte allgemein geltende Person bezeichnet, durch 'der' eine bestimmte. Man findet nun häufig nicht sowohl 'der' anstatt 'wer' gesetzt, als vielmehr das umgekehrte Verhältnis."

George O. Curme (A Grammar of the German Language, p. 204): "In subject and object clauses where the relative is equal to *der(jenige) welcher*, we usually find *der:* . . . "

Curme (p. 204): "In early N. H. G. *welcher* was used in subject clauses with general or indefinite force just as *wer* is now employed: . . . *Der* was also much used in subject clauses, but with a different shade of meaning, namely, with individualizing force. Later *wer* replaced *welcher* here, and *welcher* assumed the force of *der* and became interchangeable with it."

"*Der* is usually employed if the clause is a predicate clause: Du bist nicht, der du scheinst. *Wer* is used if the relative has a general or indefinite meaning: . . . "

Curme (p. 211): "*Wer* is always used in an indefinite sense and may thus refer to one or more, but never to a definite person, in which case *der* or *der welcher* must be used:"

Curme (p. 212): "The adverbs *immer*, *auch*, or combined *auch immer*, also *auch nur*, *nur immer* standing after *wer* and *was*, or several words removed, give generalizing force to the relative, and are much like our ever, soever in whoever, whatever, &c."

"The demon. adverb *da*, which often, especially in popular language follows the relative, has in general the force of a strengthening word, which often, however, can scarcely be translated:"

"Note. The *da* strengthens the already general meaning of *wer* and *was*, and hence here has generalizing force. After *der* and *welcher* (here not so frequently used as *der*), *da* has particularizing force, calling attention to the particular persons or things, or the particular class of persons or things in question."

Curme (p. 212): "The *der* in Wer das sagt, der lügt is not an antecedent of *wer*, but only the repetition of the subject *wer*, and not being necessary can be dropped."

II. Survey of Results of the Investigation

A. *The Relative after Neuter Substantivized Adjectives*

After substantivized adjectives it becomes evident that in the positive-comparative category *was* is used much less than *das* (*welches*). In every author studied the preponderance is in favor of the latter to a marked degree. In the superlative category, on the other hand, *was* is in the large majority of cases the pronoun used.

In Bodmer we found two examples of *was* after pos. comp., while 12 *das*-clauses and 14 *welches*-clauses occurred.

In Breitinger there were nine *das*-clauses and 19 *welches*-clauses and no *was*-clause whatsoever.

Engel has two examples of *was*, while he uses ten *das*- and one *welches*-clause.

Fichte has, to be sure, five *was*-clauses over against 13 *das*- and 11 *welches*-clauses, but of the five *was*-clauses, one can be explained by the influence of *alles* and a second by the influence of *einzig* preceding the substantivized adjective.

Gellert gives no example of a *was*-clause, while he has 12 *das*- and one *welches*-clause.

In Goethe we found four *was*-clauses and seven *das*-clauses.

Gottsched offered no example of *was*- but gave one of *das*-, four of *welches*- and twelve of *so*-clauses.

Hagedorn gave six examples of *das*-, one of *welches*-, and none of *was*-clauses.

Haller furnished two *das*-clauses.

Herder gave four examples of *was*-, ten of *das*-, and two of *welches*-clauses. One *was*-clause is probably due to the influence of a preceding *alles*.

Lessing had three examples of *das*-, five of *welches*-, none of *was*-clauses.

Rabener employed two *was*-, two *das*-, and one *welches*-clause. In both cases the *was* was due to *alles* preceding the adjective.

Wieland furnished but one example of a *was*-clause (due to preceding *alles*), two *das*-, and nine *welches*-clauses.

Summarizing, we find that the above authors use *was* 21 times, *das* 89, and *welches* 68, which gives us a ratio of 21 to 157 in favor of *das*(*welches*).

It will therefore appear from the investigation made that after positive-comparative substantivized adjectives *das* (or *welches*) is the pronoun employed, and that when *was* is used, this is often due to the influence of a preceding word which, when followed directly by a relative, ordinarily requires *was*.

Turning to the superlative category, we find the trend unmistakably in the direction of *was* (as against *das* or *welches*).

Bodmer	used	one	*was*-	and	no	*das*-clause.
Engel	"	four	"	"	one	"
Fichte	"	two	"	"	no	"
Gellert	"	two	"	"	no	"
Goethe	"	nine	"	"	no	"
Gottsched	"	four	"	"	no	"
Hagedorn	"	two	"	"	no	"
Herder	"	one	"	"	no	"
Lessing	"	seven	"	"	one	"
Rabener	"	no	"	"	one	"
Wieland	"	six	"	"	four	"

Summarizing, we have a ratio for all the authors of 38 to 7 in favor of *was*.[1] With the exception of Rabener, all who had examples of the superlative category were decidedly in favor of the relative *was* after the superlative of the neuter substantivized adjective.

B. *The Relative after Pronominal Antecedents*

1) Demonstratives

After demonstratives (masculine or feminine) we find the following to be true:

All authors show a decided preference for *der, der* over against *der, welcher*. Six authors[2] furnished a number of instances of *der, so*. Wieland alone showed a close proportion, six to five in favor of *der, der*. The entire list of authors gives *der, der* 223 and *der, welcher* 38, about six to one.

[1] Wieland, to be sure, does not show so strong a preference for *was* though he does favor it six to four.

[2] Abraham, Bodmer, Gellert, Gottsched, Grimmelshausen, and Herder.

With *derjenige, der* and *derjenige, welcher* the ratio runs 348 to 116 in favor of *der*, exactly three to one. Abraham alone breaks the rule, 29 to 13, in favor of *derjenige, welcher*, which might be expected of one who wrote in an earlier period.

There were but few instances of *derselbe*, five of *derselbe, welcher* and three of *derselbe, der*, Abraham contributing four and one respectively, Engel giving an example of *welcher*, while Fichte and Grimmelshausen each have an example of *der*.

Dieser, der seems firmly intrenched, 14 examples occurring, while there are no examples of *dieser, welcher*.

After *jener* Abraham again prefers *welcher* (eight to five), while the others are on the side of *der*.

Summarizing, after masculine or feminine demonstratives *der* preponderates over *welcher* in a ratio of 598 to 168.

After neuter demonstratives *was* has taken the field much to the exclusion of *das* (*welches*):

Thus, *das, was* occurs 541 times to four of *das, das*, two of *das, welches*, and eight of *das, so*.

Dasjenige, was similarly prevails, 248 times as against 16 occurrences of *dasjenige, welches*, 15 of *dasjenige, das*, and six of *dasjenige, so*.

After *dasselbe, was* is the relative used.

After *dieses, was* occurs ten times and *das* two times.

Jenes, was occurs once; see under Engel.

Summarizing, after neuter demonstratives *was* holds the field with 807 examples to 21 of *das* and 18 of *welches*.

2) Indefinites

a) Masculine or Feminine

After *alle, die* occurs 33 times and *welche* but once.

After *anderer, der* is found 53 times and *welcher* ten (*so* five). Abraham and Hagedorn show a preference for *welcher*.

Dergleichen, die occurs twice.

Einer, der occurs 58 times, *einer, welcher* but six, *einer, so* twice.

After *einige, die* occurs seven times and *welche* twice.

Einzelner, der is found twice.

Einziger, der occurs 13 times; *einziger, welcher* twice.

Etliche, die is used seven times; *etliche, welche* three; *etliche, so* one.

Jeder, der is employed 37 times; *jeder, welcher* but twice.

Jedermann, der occurs five times.

Jemand, der is used 18 times.

Keiner, der is found sixteen times.
Mancher, der occurs seven times.
There is one example of *mehr, die* and one of *mehr, welche.*
Mehrere, welche occurs once.
One example of *die Meisten, die* is found.
Niemand, der is used 28 times.
Solcher, der is found 14 times; *solcher, welcher* twice.
There are three examples of *übrige, die.*
Verschiedene, die is used once.
After *viele, die* is used 11 times, *welche* five, *so* once.
After *wenige, die* occurs nine times, *welche* twice, *so* once.
Summarizing, *der* preponderates over *welcher* after masculine or feminine indefinites according to the ratio of 326 to 37.

b) Neuter

After *alles, was* occurs 421 times, *welches* twice, *das* three times, *so* once.
After *anders, was* occurs nine times, *welches* once, *das* six, *so* once.
Das einige, das is found once.
After *eins, was* occurs three times, *das* five.
After *einzig, was* occurs 17 times, *das* twice, *welches* once, *so* once.
After *es, was* occurs 40 times, *das* ten.
After *etwas, was* occurs 23 times, *welches* 15, *das* 71, *so* five.
After *ganz, das* is used ten times, *welches* once.
Das Gleiche, was occurs once.
Jedes, was is found once.
Mancherley, das is found once.
After *manches, was* is used three times, *das* once, *so* once.
After *mehr, was* is used once, and *das* once.
After *mehrere, welches* is used once.
Das Meiste, was occurs once.
After *nichts, was* occurs 56 times, *das* 26, *welches* twice.
Solches, das is employed twice.
Das übrige, was is found nine times.
After *vieles, was* is used six times, *das* seven, *welches* twice, and *so* once.
After *das wenige, was* occurs eight times and *das* once.
After *das wenigste, das* occurs twice and *was* twice.
Summarizing, we find that *was* preponderates over *das* (*welches*) at the ratio of 601 to 176 (for *das*) and 25 (for *welches*).

3. Personal Pronouns

There are 128 relative clauses employing *der* and nine using *welcher* when referring to a personal pronoun as antecedent.

C. *The Relative after a Sentence or Phrase*

Was is used 42 times, *welches* 293, *das* three, *so* ten.

There are 106 examples of the use of *was* in such expressions as *was betrifft, was anbelangt,* etc. Possibly this *was* is an abbreviation of *alles, was* and should be referred to the *alles, was* rubric under neuter indefinites.

D. *The Indefinite Relatives*

Der is used 72 times, *der da* four; *wer* 137, *wer auch* once, *wer da* three times; *wer, der* 203; *wer, derselbe* three; *wer, er* once; *welcher* eight times.

III. Conclusions of the Investigation

A. *The Relative after Neuter Substantivized Adjectives*

Hermann Wunderlich (Der deutsche Satzbau, p. 301) speaks of Goethe extending the use of *was*, but, as is apparent from a glance at the material here assembled from various authors of the eighteenth century, the use of *was* had become extensive even before Goethe's time. Not only that, but it had appropriated unto itself an entire field, that of the superlative category. After the neuter demonstratives the extensive use of *was* is still more striking. We can hardly conceive of a period in literary history in which a word could gain more complete acceptance than has *was* for the eighteenth century after the neuter substantivized adjective in the superlative and after neuter demonstratives.

The vitality of *was* is attested by the assertion of K. G. Andresen (Sprachgebrauch und Sprachrichtigkeit im Deutschen, p. 310), that *was* forced its way into use without any inherent right. While he calls attention to the need of a sharp differentiation between *welches* and *was*, Andresen states that *was* refers to indefinite pronouns as well as to substantive adjectives in all degrees of comparison. But the results of our investigation show that Andresen is in error, at least for the eighteenth century. It is true that *was* is the relative employed after a neuter substantivized adjective in the superlative, but, as the statistics show, *das* and *welches* are the pronouns employed in the case of neuter substantivized adjectives in the positive-comparative. S. W. Cutting's statement of the case (see pp. 3-4 of this investigation) is thoroughly borne out by the results of our search. The ratio of 7½ to 1 in favor of

das (*welches*) after neuter substantivized adjectives in the positive category is conclusive, as is also the ratio of almost 5 to 1 in favor of *was* after neuter substantivized adjectives of the superlative category.

The statement of Geo. O. Curme (A Grammar of the German Language p. 205) that *was* is employed after a neuter abstract noun or adjective substantive needs to be modified to accord with the general rule that *was* is used after neuter substantivized adjectives of the superlative category, for, as Starr W. Cutting showed, this rule holds for nineteenth century also, not only for the eighteenth century, to which the present investigation is limited. Curme's statement is too sweeping. Not only does it imply that *was* is and by right should be the proper relative after the positive as well as the superlative of the neuter substantivized adjective, but it assumes that all neuter indefinites are antecedents of such a specific type as to demand the relative *was*. We have found, however, for the eighteenth century that *etwas*, *das Ganze*, and *viel* are, as a matter of fact, followed by *das* (*welches*) in preference to *was*.

Curme's assertion (A Grammar of the German Language, p. 206) that *was* often points to a definite person or thing, the speaker at first making the reference indefinite by the use of *was*, referring the definite information for the last part of the statement, needs to be scrutinized closely. He gives as an example, "Das erste, was ihnen hier begegnete, war die Krügersfrau." But surely here the antecedent of *was* is *das erste* and not *die Krügersfrau*. We have here a clear case of the use of *was* in the superlative category, and we note perfect agreement with the findings of our investigation.

B. *The Relative after Pronominal Antecedents*

1. Demonstratives

a) Masculine or Feminine

We have two relatives of the same meaning, says Andresen (Sprachgebrauch and Sprachrichtigkeit im Deutschen, pp. 309-10), *der* and *welcher*, which have been used side by side for centuries. Yet, he adds, it can not be doubted that in the language of every day life *der* is almost exclusively used. If *welcher* is used, it depends on the influence of the written language. And so Andresen suggests that, as we should keep as free as possible from the influence of the written German, the use of *der*, *die*, *das* is preferable to *welcher*, *welche*, *welches*.

From the words of Andresen we might be led to infer that *welcher*

is more common in the written language than it really is. He warns us not to be influenced by the written language. The danger to which he refers is, however, by no means overwhelming. Even the prose of the eighteenth century shows that *der* has a big lead over *welcher*. Of the authors studied only Abraham, and he was a seventeenth century writer, preferred *welcher*. We may safely conclude, therefore, that as far as the relative after the masculine or feminine demonstratives is concerned, *der* had already gained the ascendency.

Neuter

One would expect that after the neuter demonstratives, which apparently denote something very specific, *das* and *welches* would be the preferred relatives, and yet we are confronted with 541 instances of *das, was* with only four of *das, das* and two of *das, welches*, a ratio of 90 to 1. The ratio is not quite so striking after *dasjenige*, viz., 248 *was* to 15 *das* and 16 *welches*, exactly 8 to 1, but here too the ratio in favor of *was* is high. But why the difference in the case of *dasjenige* and of *das* used as antecedents? May it be due to a more particularizing tendency in *dasjenige* which occasionally makes the use of *das* or *welches* imperative, or do we have here a case of euphonic law? *Das, das* is not as pleasing to the ear as *das, was*. Still this euphonic principle should not affect *dasjenige, welches*. While we have a fair number of *dasjenige, welches* clauses, we have but two *das, welches*, and we are therefore led to suppose that *dasjenige* has a certain particularizing force which is not so evident in *das* and which attests its presence by the difference in ratios.

The fact to be borne in mind with reference to the neuter demonstratives is the outstanding preference for *was* as the relative. The neuter demonstrative, *alles* of the neuter indefinites, and the superlative of neuter substantivized adjectives are the "Gebiet" where *was* prevails.

2. Indefinites

a) Masculine or Feminine

How thoroughly *der* has prevailed over *welcher* after masculine and feminine indefinite pronouns is made clear by the fact that in the case of practically every indefinite pronoun there are more examples of *der* as the relative following than of *welcher*. After *alle* the ratio is 33 to one; after *anderer*, five to one; after *einer*, almost ten to one; after *einige*, seven to two; after *einziger*, thirteen to two; after *etliche*, seven to three; after *jeder*, 37 to two; after *solcher*, seven to one; after *viele*, eleven to five; after *wenige*, nine to two. After some indefinites *der* is the only relative

found in the works of this investigation; viz., after *dergleichen, einzelner, jedermann, jemand, keiner, mancher, die meisten, niemand, übrige, verschiedene.*

b) Neuter

As Curme says in his Grammar of the German Language, p. 211, *was* can have an antecedent, if that antecedent be a word expressing an indefinite general idea, such as an indefinite pronoun, so Oskar Erdmann, in his Grundzüge der deutschen Syntax, p. 53, calls attention to the fact that *was* is used after a neuter pronominal antecedent. The present investigation shows that to be true for the eighteenth century after *alles*, with 421 instances of *was*, to only two of *welches* and three of *das*, but this is practically the only indefinite pronoun in the case of which there is a heavy preponderance in favor of *was*. After *anders* there are nine instances of *was* to one of *welches* and six of *das*. After *eins, das* is preferred over *was* five to three.

In the case of *das einzige*, which really has a superlative force, there are, in accordance with what we might expect, 17 *was* to two *das* and one *welches*.

After *es*, *was* is preferred four to one.

Etwas seems to have a particularizing force, and while we have 23 examples of *was* there are 15 of *welches* and 71 of *das*. It may, of course, be the desire of the author to avoid repetition of similar sounds, such as we find in *etwas, was*, that contributed to the use of *etwas, welches* and *etwas, das*. The author who contributed most examples of *etwas, das* is Fichte, who because of his philosophical mind was more apt to note the precise force of the relative pronouns and who made use of *das* for the purpose of particularizing.

After *das Ganze* there is no instance of *was* but ten of *das* and one of *welches*.

Nichts is followed by *was* 56 times, by *das* 26 and by *welches* twice. This frequent use of *das* after *nichts* is striking as we would perhaps expect *was*. We hardly feel any particularizing force here, nor is there any euphonic principle involved which would militate against the use of *nichts, was*.

Vieles, was occurs six times to seven of *vieles, das* and two of *vieles, welches*.

Das wenige, was preponderates over *das wenige, das* eight to one.

On the whole we find in the case of the neuter indefinites a decided difference from the usage of the neuter demonstratives. In the latter class *was* is by all odds the relative called for, while after indefinites *was*

is in some instances exceeded by *das* (*welches*), and in no case, except *alles* and *wenig*, is there any striking preponderance of *was* over the other relatives.

Why should there be this difference between demonstratives and indefinites? We should naturally expect particularizing *das* (*welches*) after demonstratives; we find the generalizing *was*. We should expect a generalizing *was* after indefinites; we find an exceedingly frequent use of *das* (*welches*).

The fact that *nichts* is followed by *was* and *etwas* by *das* suggests a solution. *Nichts* is the opposite of *alles*, and as *alles*, *was* became exclusively prevalent, so its opposite *nichts*, *was*. With *etwas*, *das* the specific something enters in, definite to the mind of the writer or speaker. So also in *vieles*, *das*. The author had in mind a specific amount, a definite mass or number. In the case of *ganz* we have the idea of a definite totality, not everything in the world, but everything belonging to a specific unit, definite in the mind of the writer, who therefore uses *das* instead of *was*.

3. Personal Pronouns

It is of interest to note that the preference for *der* is not limited to the masculine and feminine demonstratives and masculine and feminine indefinites but is also present in the case of the personal pronouns. The particular reason why *der* fits in better than *welcher* with the personal pronoun is perhaps its being monosyllabic. The personal pronouns are all short words, and the shorter relative articulates more smoothly with the personal pronoun than the longer relative does. No doubt this monosyllabic character of *der* also contributes to its prevalence after antecedents other than the personal pronouns, but the principle is more evident in the case of the latter.

Curme is right when he says that *der* is usually employed when the relative refers to a personal pronoun (A Grammar of the German Language, p. 202). There are, in fact, exceedingly few exceptions to this rule. He is also right in stating that the relative *welcher* is sometimes used instead of *der*, if the personal pronoun is not repeated after the relative (p. 203), for in no instance is the personal pronoun repeated after *welcher*. While he says that *welcher* is most common after a personal pronoun of the third person (p. 204), he could have made the statement still stronger, as far as the eighteenth century is concerned, for there is not a single instance of *welcher* after a pronoun of the first or second person in the entire mass of material investigated.

As far as this investigation goes one can not say, with Ludwig Sütterlin (Deutsche Sprache der Gegenwart, p. 105), that the authors are seriously at variance with respect to the person of the verb in the relative clause. The rule is to use the verb form of the third person unless the personal pronoun is repeated after the relative, in which case the verb agrees with the antecedent in person. One single exception is found to this rule, namely in Wieland, who in one solitary instance uses the second person of the verb after *der*, to agree with the antecedent *du*. As this is the only exception to the rule, we must somewhat modify Curme's statement (p. 203): "Sometimes the personal pronoun after the relative is dropped, the verb, however, agreeing in the same manner with the antecedent in person: . . . Sometimes the personal pronoun is dropped and the verb goes over into the third person:" This investigation shows that the verb almost invariably goes over into the third person when the personal pronoun is dropped, and to say that sometimes the one thing happens, sometimes the other, is not putting it strongly enough for the eighteenth century.

With reference to the repetition of the pronoun of the first and the second person after the relative, it is noteworthy that most authors have a distinct fondness for this construction. Abraham, Engel, Gellert, Goethe, Gottsched, and Rabener are continually using it. Fichte repeats the personal pronoun every time the antecedent immediately precedes the relative, and the same is true of Lessing. Herder repeats the personal pronoun half the time. Wieland alone stands out against the practice. We may, therefore, with good reason conclude for eighteenth century prose that whenever the antecedent is a pronoun of the first or the second person, the personal pronoun is generally repeated after the relative and the verb agrees with the antecedent.

C. *The Relative after a Sentence or Phrase*

While K. G. Andresen (Sprachgebrauch und Sprachrichtigkeit im Deutschen, pp. 310-11) says that one very often finds *welches* for *was* after a preceding sentence, Curme (A Grammar of the German Language, p. 207) mentions the fact that in the classics of the eighteenth century we still find *welches* used as well as *was*, and that it occurs sometimes even in the language of to-day. According to the statement of the latter, one might be led to infer that *welches* was rapidly being pushed aside by *was*. But, as the statistics show, *welches* throughout the century had a big lead over *was*. *Welches* occurs 293 times to 42 occurrences of *was*. The only authors who show any preference for *was* are Engel

Gellert, and Herder, and of these Herder uses *welches* four times to five of *was*. Sütterlin states (Deutsche Sprache der Gegenwart, p. 105), that relative clauses that have a whole sentence as the antecedent now use *was* exclusively, and that *welches*, consequently, is no longer used. Be that as it may, *welches* was the pronoun generally employed in eighteenth century prose.

D. *The Indefinite Relatives*

The authors of the eighteenth century were very careful not to use *wer* as a relative after *jeder*, *keiner*, *mancher*, etc. K. G. Andresen (Sprachgebrauch und Sprachrichtigkeit im Deutschen, pp. 311-12) states that *jeder*, *wer* is occasionally found in Goethe and elsewhere, but no such instances were noted in the material of this investigation, and we may safely conclude that such use was exceedingly rare.

Wer was used in the eighteenth century, as well as to-day, with a general or indefinite meaning. The usage throughout the century concurs with Curme's statement (A Grammar of the German Language, p. 211): "*Wer* is always used in an indefinite sense and may thus refer to one or more, but never to a definite person, in which case *der* or *der welcher* must be used." We find *der* almost twice as often as *der*, *welcher* in the eighteenth century, and sometimes *welcher* alone appears. The use of *welcher*, however, is very rare. Its force is not as definite as that of *der* nor yet as indefinite as that of *wer*; its significance seems to lie somewhere between the two.

With *welcher* practically eliminated as an indefinite relative for the eighteenth century, we still have two words: *wer* and *der*. There are times when one is not absolutely certain whether or not the author had something definite in mind, but as a general rule, deduced from the large number of illustrations presented, we may state that *der* was used with particularizing force, while *wer* was reserved for the general statement.

Wherever the demonstrative *da* occurs, it serves to strengthen the pronoun, making *wer* more general and *der* more particular. Similarly *auch* is sometimes used to strengthen the general idea in *wer*.

From the large number of examples of *wer*, *der*, such as "Wer Geist besitzet, der wird diese Materie poetisch erhöhen" (Breitinger: Critische Dichtkunst, p. 358, 6 f.), it is evident that *der* is never the antecedent of *wer*. Curme is right in stating that *der* is only the repetition of the subject *wer*, and not being necessary can be dropped.

EXAMPLES

The page and the line are indicated. When the letter *f* is added, the lines are counted from the bottom of the page. Intr. = Introduction. l.l. = last line. N = Note.

ABRAHAM: NARREN-NEST

A. The Relative after Neuter Substantivized Adjectives

(No examples)

B. The Relative after Pronominal Antecedents

I. Demonstratives

Masculine or Feminine

der, der: I, 76, 6; 137, 11; II, 14, 8; 14, 11; 14, 3 f.; 19, 4; 23, 5-7; 43, 10; 79, l.l.; 80, 1; 85, 4; 108, 13 f.; 166, 6 f.; 166, 3 f.; 213, 12 f.; III, 126, 8; 173, 9 f.

der, welcher: II, 39, 5 f.; 57, 6; 212, 6; III, 75, 1; 233, 12 f.

der, so: I, 82, 13; II, 16, 4 f.

derjenige, der: Intr. 4, b, 4 f.; I, 51, 5 f.; 135, 7 f.; 136, 12; II, 16, 2 f.; 53, 12; 149, 7; 187, 14; III, 52, 4; 84, 6 f.; 125, 11 f.; 143, 4; 155, 7 f.

derjenige, welcher: I, 1, 9; 42, 14 f.; 44, 13; 51, 6 f.; 91, 9; 91, 13 f.; 101, 14 f.; II, 53, 4; 53, 6; 56, 3 f.; 178, 13 f.; III, Intr.) (4, 2 f.; 2, 14; 5, 13 f.; 32, 4; 81, l.l.; 104, 3 f.; 119, 14 f.; 124, 11 f.; 211, 11; 215, 12; 222, 13; 234, 3 f.; 234, l.l.; 235, 3; 235, 5; III, 145, 1; 145, 12; 164, 10 f.

derjenige, so: Intr. 5, a, 6 f.; I, 13, 3 f.; 53, 5; 82, 13; III, Intr.) (6, 4 f.; 30, l.l.; 43, 10; 235, 8.

derjenige, wer: III, 63, 11.

derselbe, der: I, 44, 2 f.

derselbe, welcher: I, 91, 13; 91, 9 f.; 138, 11 f.; III, 154, 6.

derselbe, so: I, 91, 4 f.

dieser, der: I, 64, 11 f.; 66, 3; 67, l.l.

jener, der: I, 34, 7; 92, 8; II, 4, 7; 16, 2; 140, 4.

jener, welcher: I, 83, 1; 108, 8; II, 157, 8 f.; 152, 12; 167, 4; 189, 7 f.; III, 163, 12; 202, 10.

jener, so: I, 138, 8 f.

Neuter

das, was: I, 14, 6; 14, 8 f.; 61, 6 f.; II, 61, 7 f.; 169, 10 f.; III, 30, 11; 118, 7 f.

das, welches: II, 153, 3.

dasjenige, was: I, 15, 6; 21, 12; III, 28, 5; 37, 9; 66, 4; 116, 13; 130, 14 f.; 166, 4 f.; 206, 6 f.

II. Indefinites

Masculine or Feminine

alle, die: II, 27, 14 f.; 27, 10 f.; 27, 6 f.; 79, 11 f.; 90, 9; 131, 2 f.; 139, 6; 139, 7; 139, 8.

anderer, der: I, 78, 6 f.

anderer, welcher: I, 43, 3 f.; III, 208, 14 f.

anderer, so: I, 125, 10 f.

einer, der: I, 19, 2; 24, 5; 34, 2 f.; 42, 4 f.; 43, 9 f.; 81, 14 f.; 128, 8; 130, 11 f.; II, 3, l.l.; 166, 10 f.; III, 138, 8 f.; 139, 10; 143, 6; 194, 6 f.; 225, 14 f.

einer, welcher: I, 87, 11.
einer, so: I, 97, 3.
einige, die: I, 41, 2.
einziger, welcher: II, 120, 3.
etliche, welche: III, 193, 9 f.
jeder, welcher: II, 87, 14.
keiner, der: I, 42, 4.
solcher, der: I, 27, 3 f.-2 f.; 70, 4; II, 208, 4 f.; III, 75, 2.
viele, die: I, 13, 12; 83, 6 f.
viele, welche: I, 80, 13; III, 138, 2 f.
viele, so: I, 36, 12.
wenige, die: I, 32, 9; 32, 4 f.
wenige, welche: III, 100, 3.
wenige, so: I, 37, 13 f.

Neuter.

alles, was: I, 12, 4-6; 61, 7 f.; 103, 4 f.; 118, 3 f.; II, 27, 13; 27, 14; 45, 6 f.; 144, 3; III, Intr. op.) (5, 8; 58, 8; 135, 9; 205, 12.
es, was: II, 53, 9; 56, 11.
etwas, was: III, 11, 11; 144, 10; 152, 13 f.

III. Personal Pronouns

der: II, 27, 8 f.
welcher: II, 214, 13 f.

C. The Relative after a Sentence or Phrase

welches: Intr. 2b, 3 f.; I, 14, 3 f.; 15, 11; 16, 6 f.; 17, 4 f.; 25, 6 f.; 29, 1; 39, 10 f.; 58, 2; 96, 14; 98, 1; 112, 13; 117, 1; 123, 2; 125, 14; 125, 8 f.; 136, 14 f.; 137, 10 f.; II, 132, 4 f.; 211, 11 f.; III, 3, 14; 20, 7; 30, 4 f.; 56, 11 f.; 74, 5 f.; 94, 12; 103, 4; 111, 10 f.; 114, 10 f.; 122, 6; 122, 3 f.; 156, 8; 177, 5 f.; 179, 10 f.; 217, 11.
was anbelanget (anbetrifft, betrifft): II, 125, 4; III, 72, 1; 72, 4; 110, 9; 112, 5; 138, 11; 221, 3 f.

D. The Indefinite Relatives

der: I, 26, 9; 30, 12 f.; 65, 5 f.; 67, 9 f.; 140, 8; II, 108, 12; 128, 9 f.; 214, 7; III, 141, 7.
der da: I, 135, 4 f.; II, 201, 12 f.; III, Intr. op.) (5, 7.
welcher: II, 108, 1.
wer: I, 75, 9; 77, 6 f.; II, 17, 6 f.; 23, 2; 85, 7 f.; 113, 11; 113, 12; III, 88, 2; 103, l.l.; 167, 1; 190, 3 f.
wer, der: Intr. 5a, 7 f.; I, 27, 7; 28, 9 f.; 35, 7 f.; 36, 2; 69, 6 f.; 76, 9; 134, 14 f.; II, 22, 11; 60, 6 f.; 200, 10 f.-9 f.; III, Intr.)(5, 6; 30, 6; 50, 11; 51, 7; 66, 11; 138, 5 f.; 154, 8; 194, 9 f.; 195, 1; 195, 10 f.; 209, 5 f.; 227, 10; 236, 6.
wer, derselbe: III, 69, 11.

BODMER: POETISCHE GEMÄHLDE, DISCOURSE DER MAHLERN

A. The Relative after Neuter Substantivized Adjectives

I. The Positive-Comparative Category

was-clauses: PG[1] 57, 5; 71, 13 f.

das-(**welches**-) clauses. **das**-clauses: PG 29, 13 f.; 68, 8 f.; 126, 10; 172, 14; 191, 10; 205, 14 f.;

[1] PG = Poetische Gemählde.

217, 8; 220, 15; 252, 2 f.; Disc.[1] 20, 6; 115, 15; 115, 16. **welches**-clauses: PG 5, 13; 15, 3; 17, 3; 82, 11 f.; 95, 11 f.; 154, 16; 172, l.l.; 240, 13; 243, 9; Disc. 28, 6 f.; 78, 10; 118, 11; 118, 6 f.; 164, 7.

so-clause: PG 276, 11.

II. The Superlative Category

was-clause: PG 283, 5 f.

das-(**welches**-) clause, no example.

B. The Relative after Pronominal Antecedents

I. Demonstratives

Masculine or Feminine

der, der: PG 183, 13; 255, 5; 257, 7; 290, 10; Disc. 23, 3 f.-l.l.; 32, 11; 46, 14 f.; 109, 11 f.; 146, 6; 160, 5 f.; 169, 10; 185, 9 f.; 188, 1; 195, 15; 195, 14 f.

der, welcher: PG 143, 2; 215, 2 f.; Disc. 140, 5 f.

der, so: PG 288, 15; Disc. 84, 6 f.

derjenige, der: PG 16, 5 f.; 35, 9; 35, 12; 38, 11 f.; 41, 15 f.; 80, 14 f.; 143, 5 f.; 145, 9; 145, 10 f.; 197, 2 f.; Disc. 9, 3 f.; 15, 12 f.; 19, 3 f.; 22, 15; 23, 11; 23, 17; 24, 4 f.; 30, 14; 31, 18 f.; 32, 13; 32, 7 f.; 44, 7 f.; 46, 5; 46, 12; 52, 9 f.; 54, 6; 65, 4 f.; 68, 5 f.; 94, 12 f.; 95, 11; 101, 10 f.; 101, 7 f.; 102, 8; 107, 7; 110, 15; 110, 16; 115, 8-12; 119, 16 f.; 127, 10 f.; 140, 7; 155, 7 f.; 158, 14; 159, 9 f.; 159, 8 f.; 168, 4 f.; 183, 19; 188, 14; 188, 13 f.

derjenige, welcher: PG 17, 12; 25, 7; 27, 12; 94, 13 f.; 210, 8 f.; 288, 5; Disc. 55, 12 f.; 65, 5 f.; 84, 8 f.; 118, 9 f.; 140, 10 f.; 140, 7 f.; 155, 2 f.; 157, 11; 172, 2 f.; 181, 6; 191, 5.

derjénige, so: Disc. 49, 11; 168, 7.

dieser, der: PG 143, 2 f.

Neuter

das, was: PG 15, 8 f.; 23, 6 f.; 25, 12; 26, 7; 32, 1; 55, 14 f.; 66, l.l.; 83, 11 f.; 112, 9 f.; 114, 6; 148, 11; 149, 8; 215, 13 f.; 231, 11 f.; 235, 7; 249, 13; 275, 12 f.; 281, 1; 291, 3; Disc. 6,4; 7, 3 f.; 29, 8 f.; 116, 12; 175, 15 f.; 176, 15; 186, 2 f.

das, so: PG 13, 2 f.; Disc. 79, 9 f.

dasjenige, was: PG 18, 14 f.; 25, 13; 34, 14; 39, 11; 39, 14; 86, 8 f.; 95, 4 f.; 110, 10; 131, 11 f.; 212, 15; 263, 2; 271, 2 f.; Disc. 6, 14 f.-13 f.; 23, 17 f.; 23, 11 f.; 23, 10 f.; 65, 2 f.; 115, 10; 156, 7 f.; 187, 11.

dasjenige, das: Disc. 75, 11 f.; 187, 7.

dasjenige, welches: Disc. 31, l.l.; 47, 5; 47, 11 f.; 96, 14.

dieses, was: PG 54, 10 f.; 83, 11; 140, 6 f.; Disc. 77, 3 f.

dieses, das: PG 61, 6 f.

[1] Disc. = Discourse der Mahlern.

II. Indefinites

Masculine or Feminine

alles, die: PG 213, 6 f.

anderer, der: PG 81, 1; Disc. 23, 19; 31, 18; 66, 14; 122, 15; 155, 1; 188, 7 f.

anderer, welcher: Disc. 173, 4.

dergleichen, die: Disc. 140, 13 f.

einer, der: PG 3, 9; 105, l.l.; Disc. 57, 13-15; 163, 16; 169, 2 f.; 176, 19.

einer, welcher: PG 77, 12 f.; 143, 6.

einige, die: PG 25, 3; 81, 14.

etliche, die: Disc. 106, 6 f.

jeder, der: Disc. 21, 11 f.; 106, 12; 108, 4; 152, 13; 173, 10; 197, 7 f.

jedermann, der: PG 131, 3; Disc. 87, 14 f.; 97, 11; 158, 6 f.

keiner, der: Disc. 73, 9.

mancher, der: PG 3, 8 f.; Disc. 22, 15.

niemand, der: PG 82, 2 f.; 199, 6.

solcher, der: Disc. 174, 2 f.

wenige, die: Disc. 84, 2 f.

Neuter

alles, was: PG 4, 2 f.; 5, 1; 17, 14; 32, 12; 32, 14 f.; 55, 5 f.; 55, 3 f.; 59, 10; 115, 14; 156, 9; 176, 7; 283, 15 f.; Disc. 8, 4 f.; 13, 15; 32, 10 f.; 43, 12 f.; 44, 7 f.; 47, 19; 47, 9 f.-7 f.; 48, 13 f.; 62, 10 f.; 152, 7.

alles, das: Disc. 13, 16.

alles, welches: Disc. 61, 4.

anderes, was: PG 73, 9; 61, 14 f.; Disc. 61, 14 f.

anderes, das: Disc. 20, 8-9.

etwas, das: PG 212, 11; Disc. 173, 10; 175, 13; 180, 15 f.

etwas, welches: PG 78, 12; Disc. 163, 4 f.

das Ganze, das: PG 220, 5.

nichts, das: PG 71, 4 f.; Disc. 45, 12; 85, l.l.; 187, 5.

nichts, welches: PG 22, 3 f.; Disc. 44, l.l.

viel, welches: Disc. 94, 4 f.

weniges, was: PG 282, 7 f.

das wenigste, das: Disc. 159, 4.

III. Personal Pronouns

der: Disc. 76, 8 f.; 143, 8 f.; 166, 6; 190, 2 f.

welcher: Disc. 8, 9.

C. The Relative after a Sentence or Phrase

was: PG 34, 4; Disc. 29, 10; 67, 8 f.; 75, 11.

welches: PG 20, 4 f.; 41, 10 f.; 76, 12 f.; 91, 14 f.; 114, l.l.; 135, 5; 167, 13 f.; 170, 4; 224, 6; 229, 5; 269, 6; 271, 3 f.; 282, 5 f.; 290, 8; 293, 5; Disc. 46, 8; 63, 10; 142, 11 f.; 143, 3; 144, 14 f.; 163, 15 f.; 182, 9 f.; 184, 16 f.

was anbelangt (anlangt, ansiehet, anbetrifft, angehet, betrifft, antrifft, belanget): PG 16, l.l.; 19, 15; 24, 1; 32, 2 f.; 60, 5; 71, 8; 125, 7 f.; 129, 15; 138, 10; 141, 8; 207, 10; 267, 7 f.; 288, 4 f.;

Disc. 56, 12 f.; 60, 11; 83, 8; 139, 8 f.; 200, 6.

D. The Indefinite Relatives

der: Disc. 2, 13 f.; 14, 17 f.; 21, 9; 22, 16; 35, 15 f.; 60, 4 f.; 73, 6; 102, 5; 102, 15; 110, 10 f.; 140, 12; 144, 8 f.; 187, 11 f.; 190, 6 f.; 191, 2 f.

welcher: Disc. 113, l.l.

wer: PG 23, 4; 40, 8; 47, 7; 55, 12; 55, 14; 114, 15; 120, l.l.; 144, 5 f.; 249, 5 f.; 259, 9 f.; 273, 3 f.; 291, 7.

wer, der: PG 19, 1; 20, 10; 22, 4 f.; 25, l.l.; 290, 2; Disc. 45, 8; 48, 2; 57, 7 f.; 65, 7; 70, 7 f.; 102, 11.

wer, derselbige: Disc. 68, 15 f.

wer, er: Disc. 62, 4.

BREITINGER: CRITISCHE DICHTKUNST

A. The Relative after Neuter Substantivized Adjectives

I. The Positive-Comparative Category

was-clause. 364, 6.

das- (**welches-**) clauses. **das**-clauses: 9, 13 f; 112, 9 f.; 128, 15 f.; 183, l.l.; 291, 12; 291, 13 f.; 292, 7; 362, 12; 390, 6 f. **welches**-clauses: 17, 2 f.; 59, 9; 62, 11; 67, 11 f.; 77, 12; 79, 8 f.; 117, 11 f.; 125, 4; 134, 7 f.; 183, 5 f.; 193, 16; 211, 12; 263, 4 f.; 265, 4; 291, 11; 292, l.l.; 299, 11 f.; 353, 13; 448, 3 f.

II. The Superlative Category

was-clause, no example.

das- (**welches-**) clause, no example.

B. The Relative after Pronominal Antecedents

I. Demonstratives

Masculine or Feminine

der, der: 3, 2 f.; 59, 15; 114, 13; 123, 6 f.; 262, 10 f.; 414, 2; 466, 9 f.; 467, 6; 467, 13 f.; 492, 3 f.

derjenige, der: 13, 13 f.; 115, 3; 116, 5; 163, 6; 221, 11 f.; 269, 12 f.; 276, 16; 293, 4 f.; 309, l.l.; 333, 8 f.; 358, 11 f.; 405, 14; 406, 15; 446, 5 f.; 455, 13 f.; 467, 7; 481, 9; 496, 12 f.; 496, 9 f.

derjenige, welcher: 6, 9; 12, 8; 98, 14 f.; 101, 15; 125, 10; 327, 2; 338, 5 f.; 372, 8; 399, 10; 488, 10 f.

jener, der: 113, 4 f.

Neuter

das, was: 7, 2 f.; 32, 5 f.; 42, 9; 42, 13; 66, 6 f.; 109, 10; 119, 2; 123, 15; 126, 14; 135, 14; 136, 8; 138, 8; 138, 11; 138, 16; 138, 14 f.; 138, 13 f.; 140, 13 f.; 141, 6 f.; 141, 3 f.; 142, 3 f.; 156, 10; 179, 3; 212, 4 f.; 224, 11 f.; 262, 5 f.; 274, 4; 280, 14; 281, 10; 315, 13; 315, 14; 356, 9; 363, 5; 396, 5; 400, 1; 402, 12 f.; 483, 15; 489, 5; 490, 6; 494, 4.

das, so: 59, 13; 59, 16; 171, 2 f.

dasjenige, was: 53, 12; 96, 5, f.; 111, 12 f.; 132, 12; 132, 15 f.; 140, 15 f.; 154, 1; 163, 12; 170, 13 f.; 174, 6; 199, 3 f.; 204, 6 f.; 264, 14 f.; 266, l.l.; 270, 14 f.; 277, 2 f.; 279, 15; 280, l.l.; 284, 12 f.; 309, 14; 324, 2; 357, 12; 396, 3; 408, 4; 416, 7 f.; 430, l.l.; 432, 16; 452, 1; 456, 12; 465, 7 f.; 472, 15-15 f.; 477, 5; 477, 12; 492, l.l.; 493, 2.

dasjenige, so: 292, 8 f.

dieses, was: 16, 15 f.; 117, 11.

II. Indefinites

Masculine or Feminine

anderer, der: 105, 7; 163, 13 f.; 333, l.l.; 411, 2 f.

anderer, so: 114, 2 f.

einer, der: 456, 5 f.

jeder, der: 111, 11; 227, 7.

jemand, der: 113, 4 f.

solcher, der: 98, 12 f.

solcher, welcher: 98, 8 f.

Neuter

alles, was: 7, 7 f.; 17, 8 f.; 52, 3; 53, 7 f.; 54, 3; 55, 5; 55, 8; 71, 14; 84, 6; 91, 3 f.; 92, 4 f.; 93, 5; 94, 11; 110, 9; 111, 8f.-6 f.; 112, 1; 113, 7 f.; 123, 4; 130, 5 f.-2 f.; 134, 6-9; 134, 12; 134, 3 f.; 134, l.l.; 202, 3; 268, 2 f.; 270, 11; 276, 12; 303, 4 f.; 381, 2 f.; 391, 2 f.; 431, 3; 433, 15; 439, 10; 441, 15 f.; 477, 7 f.; 483, 13; 491, 5 f.

anders, das: 354, 5 f.

es, was: 109, 5; 503, 11 f.

etwas, was: 123, 13 f.; 439, 13 f.

etwas, das: 126, 7 f.; 138, 4 f.; 194, 15 f.; 268, 11 f.; 474, 1.

etwas, welches: 138, 2 f.

nichts, was: 101, 13; 154, 7 f.; 296, 12; 356, 13; 476, 2; 492, 14 f.

nichts, das: 94, 12 f.; 233, 5f.; 423, 2; 483, 7.

III. Personal Pronouns

(no examples)

C. The Relative after a Sentence or Phrase

was: 162, 10; 341, 4 f.

welches: 10, 4 f.; 16, 3; 21, 2; 35, 6; 37, 16; 70, 2; 76, 13 f.; 80, 6; 115, 6 f.; 119, 2; 140, 4 f.; 148, 8 f.; 152, 5 f.; 156, 9; 189, note, 12; 193, 10; 196, note, 8; 205, 12; 236, 2; 251, 10 f.; 256, 6 f.; 284, 14; 289, 12 f.; 290, 9; 300, 7 f.; 306, 3; 314, 12; 342, 2 f.; 352, 5 f.; 354, 7 f.; 356, 10 f.; 400, 15 f.; 460, 15; 498, 1; 501, 14 f.

was anbelanget (betrifft, angehet, anlanget, anbetrifft, berühret): 90, 12; 104, 13; 113, 13; 126, 3; 137, 7; 143, 13 f.; 144, 12 f.; 147, 8 f.; 157, 4; 158, 10; 193, 12 f.; 201, 8 f.; 205, 2 f.; 267, 15; 273, 10; 282, 14; 300, 5; 374, 1; 374, 5 f.; 396, 6 f.; 447, 11; 448, 11 f.; 454, 10; 456, 2; 467, 12; 501, 2 f.

D. The Indefinite Relatives

wer: 40, 2 f.; 129, 4; 213, 11; 221, 1; 248, 6; 248, 8 f.; 364, 12 f.; 442, 14 f.; 457, 7 f.; 487, 9 f.; 501, 12 f.

wer, der: 50, l.l.; 116, 11 f.; 161, 14; 219, l.l.; 290, 14; 295,

6 f.; 334, 8; 358, 6 f.; 360, 14; 457, 6; 472, 8 f.; 485, 9; 488, 4 f.

ENGEL: HERR LORENZ STARK, DER PHILOSOPH FÜR DIE WELT

A. The Relative after Neuter Substantivized Adjectives

The Positive-Comparative Category

was-clauses. HLS[1] 428, 5 f.; Phil.[2] 219, 7 f.

das- (**welches-**) clauses. **das**-clauses: HLS 323, 3; 371, 18; 373, 6 f.; 409, 2 f.; 442, 10; Phil. 37, 5 f.; 76, 3; 167, 10 f.; 310, 8; 336, 9f. **welches**-clause: Phil. 35, 3 f.

II. The Superlative Category

was-clauses. HLS 326, 3; 430, 9; 442, 20; Phil. 254, 2 f.

das-clause. Phil. 158, 2 f.

B. The Relative after Pronominal Antecedents

I. Demonstratives

Masculine or Feminine

der, der: HLS 388, 37; 420, 18; Phil. 7, 3 f.; 12, 2 f.; 30, 5; 36, l.l.; 81, 3; 123, 6 f.; 174, 10; 249, 3 f.; 250, 6 f.; 292, 10; 368, 7 f.

der, welcher: HLS 321, 17.

derjenige, der: HLS 406, 13; Phil. 126, 10; 190, 8; 202, 5 f.; 236, 4 f.

derselbige, welcher: Phil. 343, 2 f.

dieser, der: HLS 354, 9; 418, 34.

Neuter

das, was: HLS 338, 29; 344, l.l.; 346, 6; 360, 36; 378, 24; 403, 25; 420, 29; 431, 12; 434, 28; Phil. 8, 1; 9, 10; 25, 5; 47, 8; 58, 5; 74, 5 f.; 78, 3; 83, 6; 100, l.l.; 101, 2; 105, 2; 107, 8; 118, 1; 121, 3 f.; 122, 2; 124, 2 f.; 143, 5 f.; 150, 6 f.; 158, 6; 173, 6; 173, 4 f.; 176, 3 f.; 210, 9 f.; 215, 9 f.; 226, 5; 247, 6; 261, 1; 261, 7 f.; 263, 7; 264, 5; 267, 10; 287, 9 f.; 289, 3; 344, 3; 348, 8; 365, 2; 369, 5.

dasjenige, was: Phil. 68, 8 f.

dieses, was: Phil. 133, 10 f.

dieses und jenes, was: HLS 442, 35.

II. Indefinites

Masculine or Feminine

alle, die: HLS 321, 20; Phil. 78, 6; 100, 6; 106, 3.

anderer, der: HLS 338, 25; 450, 14; Phil. 149, 1; 183, 3 f.

einer, der: HLS 366, 31.

der einzige, der: HLS 335, 2.

mancher, der: Phil. 87, 7.

niemand, der: HLS 408, 1.

solcher, der: Phil. 38, 6 f.; 38, 5 f.

wenige, die: Phil. 9, 6.

Neuter

alles, was: HLS 330, 31; 336, 10; 352, 5; 354, 6; 368, 12; 404, 27; 412, 4; 421, 10; 427, 13; 428, 26; 445, 30; 447, 30; Phil. 19, 10; 28, 6; 32, 6 f.; 34, 7; 63, 3; 79, 5; 82, 10; 82, 10 f.; 108, 5; 138,

[1] HLS = Herr Lorenz Stark.

[2] Phil. = Der Philosoph für die Welt.

5 f.; 159, 10 f.; 168, 10; 216, 9 f.; 227, 4 f.; 237, 6; 249, 9; 298, 4 f.

anderes, was: Phil. 349, 10.

anderes, das: Phil. 94, 7 f.; 164, 8 f.

das einzige, was: HLS 374, 3 f.; Phil. 200, 7; 246, 10.

es, das: HLS 329, 4.

es, was: HLS 387, 15.

etwas, das: Phil. 154, 7 f.

nichts, was: HLS 325, 29; 332, 4; 332, 5; 419, 13; Phil. 365, l.l.

nichts, das: Phil. 256, 3 f.

das wenige, was: HLS 333, 9; 432, 27; 448, 25.

III. Personal Pronouns

der: HLS 340, 20; 372, 24; 415, 6; 416, 5; 424, 31; 440, 27; Phil. 11, 10; 17, 9; 97, 4 f.; 178, 6 f.; 246, 1; 253, 10; 312, 5 f.; 341, 8; 343, 4 f.

C. The Relative after a Sentence or Phrase

was: HLS 344, 20; 347, 8; 381, 15; 401, 30; 401, 39; 410, 31; 414, 21; Phil. 169, 4; 196, 10 f.

welches: Phil. 140, 6 f.

was betrifft: HLS 332, 35; 336, 36; 417, 23.

D. The Indefinite Relatives

der: HLS 322, 28; 330, 5; 433, 22; Phil. 194, 9 f.

wer: HLS 345, 21; 360, 34; 401, 33; 443, 15; Phil. 3, 6; 265, 4 f.; 310, 6.

wer, der: HLS 331, 30; 331, 31; 357, 5; Phil. 39, 9, 10 f., 8 f.; 63, 6 f.; 100, 9; 100, 10; 163, 3; 209, 3; 250, 2; 286, 7.

FICHTE: DIE BESTIMMUNG DES MENSCHEN, GRUNDLAGE DER GESAMTEN WISSENSCHAFTSLEHRE

A. The Relative after Neuter Substantivized Adjectives

I. The Positive-Comparative Category

was-clauses. Best.[1] 57, 3 f.; 188, 9; 235, 4; Grundl.[2] 103, 22; 162, 8.

das- (**welches-**) clauses. **das**-clauses: Best. 42, 12; 42, 13; 94, 4 f.; 101, 8; 181, 7 f.; 182, 9 f.; 220, 5; 257, 6 f.; 301, 10; Grundl. 187, 8 f.; 199, 10; 209, 1; 217, 8 f. **welches**-clauses: Best. 132, 12; 140, 6; 149, 11 f.; 293, l.l.; 301, 11; Grundl. 84, 2 f.; 120, 13; 169, l.l.; 209, 4; 213, 6; 217, 11.

II. The Superlative Category

was-clauses. Best. 227, 12; 264, 2.

das- (**welches-**) clauses, no example.

B. The Relative after Pronominal Antecedents

I. Demonstratives

Masculine or Feminine

der, der: Best. 10, 2; 33, 11 f.; 212, 2 f.; 312, 6 f.

derjenige, der: Best. Intr. 4, 5 f.; 13, 9; 48, 6; 211, 6-8; 271, 11 f.; 281, 6 f.; 302, 10; 314, 8 f.

derjenige, welcher: Best. 51,

[1] Best. = Die Bestimmung des Menschen.

[2] Grundl. = Grundlage der gesamten Wissenschaftslehre.

4 f.; 302, 4; Grundl. 14, 5; 162, 15.

derselbe, der: Grundl. 190, 12.

Neuter

das, was: Best. 3, 3 f.-2f.; 4, 7 f.; 35, 9 f.; 36, 9 f.; 40, 9 f.; 49, 2 f.; 51, 9 f.; 57, 5 f.; 60, 3 f.; 65, 6; 74, 1; 74, 12; 78, 11 f.; 84, 5 f.; 95, 1; 96, 12; 97, 10 f.; 98, 10; 100, 9; 103, 1; 130, 5; 137, 11 f.; 160, 5; 162, 9 f.; 170, 6 f.; 183, 4 f.; 192, 7; 192, 2 f.; 193, 5 f.; 247, 10 f.; 254, 10 f.-9 f.; 258, 10; 280, 5; 303, 9 f.; 311, 5; 316, 5; 333, l.l.; 336, 10; Grundl. 6, 15; 10, 7; 10, N, l.l.; 21, l.l.; 30, 9 f.; 64, N, 3; 90, 12; 104, 3 f.; 107, 12 f.; 109, 15 f.; 128, 13 f.; 130, 4 f.; 135, 6 f.; 138, 11 f.; 141, 4 f.; 141, 2 f.; 154, 4; 170, 3; 170, 6; 177, 16; 183, 11; 183, 13; 197, 4; 198, l.l.; 204, 2 f.; 220, 10 f.

das, das: Best. 208, 11 f.; Grundl. 71, 10.

das, welches: Grundl. 221, 11-12.

dasjenige, was: Best. 5, l.l.; 6, 1; 33, 9 f.; 102, 5; 122, 9; 131, 4; 142, 11; 204, 5 f.; 286, 11; 311, 9 f.; Grundl. 4, 5; 4, 9; 5, 9; 5, 16; 8, 4 f.; 10, l.l.; 13, 4; 14, 16; 16, 11; 29, 5 f.; 45, 14; 77, 4 f.; 102, 9 f.; 106, l.l.; 111, 8 f.; 134, 14; 163, 13 f.

dasjenige, welches: Best. 54, 4; Grundl. 21, 13 f.; 67, 2 f.; 112, 4; 128, 3; 155, 1; 220, 10; 220, 13; 222, 5 f.

dasjenige, das: Grundl. 33, 9 f.; 68, 3; 185, 8 f.

dasselbe, was: Best. 200, 4; 217, l.l.; 220, 2 f.; 241, 11; 248, 6 f.

dieses oder jenes, das: Best. 40, 6.

dieses, was: Best. 80, 8 f.; 80, 5 f.

II. Indefinites

Masculine or Feminine

alle, die: Best. 311, 7; 326, 8 f.

anderer, der: Best. 26, 4; 41, 11 f.

anderer, welcher: Best. 315, 4.

einer, der: Best. 236, 10 f.

jeder, der: Best. 122, 3; 125, 7; 228, 10 f.; 337, 5; Grundl. 138, N, 6 f.

keiner, der: Best. 197, 6 f.; 212, 8 f.; 244, 2; 326, 10 f.; Grundl. 131, 15.

solcher, der: Grundl. 192, 2 f.

wenige, die: Best. 223, 1.

Neuter

alles, was: Best. 10, 6; 11, 8; 25, 4 f.; 26, 1; 34, 10-11; 34, 5 f.; 49, 9 f.; 66, 7; 103, 3; 137, 1; 170, 10 f.; 184, 6; 190, 5 f.; 199, 4; 205, 9 f.; 210, 11 f.; 223, 4; 259, 6 f.; 273, 6; 296, 3; 303, 1; 311, 7 f.; 311, 5 f.; 318, 9; 322, 2; 329, 12; 331, 2 f.; Grundl. 4, 11; 14, 6; 22, 6; 25, 11 f.; 30, l.l.; 33, 12 f.; 42, 12 f.; 48, 3; 50, 5; 66, 1; 66, 9 f.; 70, 14 f.; 95, 12 f.; 138, 9 f.; 188, 12; 204, 8; 220, 12 f.

alles, das: Best. 269, 4 f.

alles, welches: Grundl. 220, 12 f.

anderes, was: Best. 203, 5 f.

das einige, das: Best. 258, 9 f.

eins, das: Best. 293, 9; 298, 10 f; 321, 10.

das einzige, was: Best. 6, 5; 173, 6.

es, was: Best. 53, 9 f.; 227, l.l.; 311, l.l.

es, das: Best. 15, 5 f.; 17, 9; 53, 3; 53, 5; 113, 3; 181, 8; 207, 8 f.; 327, 9 f.; Grundl. 107, 12 f.

etwas, was: Best. 97, 2 f.; Grundl. 34, 10; 198, 15.

etwas, das: Best. 136, 2; 144, 11; 154, l.l.; 173, 9; 175, 3 f.; 176, 11 f.; 183, 11; 215, 3 f.; 221, 11; 263, l.l.; Grundl. 7, 2 f.; 17, 9 (twice); 43, 8 f.; 47, 2-3; 103, 11 f.; 166, 9 f.; 166, 6 f.; 192, 3; 192, 11; 192, 15 f.; 197, 11; 198, 4 f.; 204, 10 f.

etwas, welches: Best. 143, 3 f.; 181, 5 f.; Grundl. 165, 4; 192, 4.

das Gleiche, was: Grundl. 60, l.l.

nichts, was: Best. Intr. 4, 10 f.; 78, 7; Grundl. 65, 14 f.; 65, 12 f.

nichts, das: Best. 224, 11; Grundl. 128, 2 f.

solches, das: Best. 108, 11; 108, 10 f.

das übrige, was: Grundl. 173, 8 f.

III. Personal Pronouns

der: Best. 29, 1; 53, 4 f.; 54, 2; 121, 8; 188, 10; 193, 5 f.; 198, 8 f.; 201, 11; 204, 4 f.; 237, 2; 265, 2; 295, 10 f.; 299, 5; 305, 2; 335, 10 f.; 336, 4; 338, 4; Grundl. 105, 15.

welcher: Best. Intr. 5, 2 f.; 156, 8; 332, 4.

C. The Relative after a Sentence or Phrase

was: Best. 194, 2; Grundl. 72, 13 f.; 192, 3 f.; 197, 4 f.

welches: Best. 18, 2 f.; 296, 5 f; Grundl. 15, 7; 32, 4; 32, 7; 50, 9 f.; 69, 12 f.; 75, 3 f.; 77, 3 f.; 80, 3; 81, 11; 94, 8; 96, 14 f.; 128, 8; 159, 11; 162, 13 f.; 169, 10 f.; 190, 3; 194, 6 f.; 195, 12 f.; 198, 1; 206, 4; 206, 10 f.; 207, 11; 207, 4 f.; 208, 5 f.; 209, 6.

was anbelangt (**betrift**): Best. 20, 8; 20, 11 f.

D. The Indefinite Relatives

der: Best. 33, l.l.

wer da: Best. 197, 3 f.; 197, 2 f.

wer, der: Best. 194, 3 f.; 246, 11; Grundl. 123, N, 9.

GELLERT: LEBEN DER SCHWED. GRÄFIN VON G, FÜNFTER THEIL

A. The Relative after Neuter Substantivized Adjectives

I. The Positive-Comparative Category

was-clauses, no examples.

das- (**welches-**) clauses. **das**-clauses: Leben[1] 208, 9 f.; 223, 8; 228, 3; Fünfter[2] 16, 12; 75, 4; 179, 6; 218, 10; 218, 15 f.; 264, 6; 266, 4 f.; 269, 2; 277, 3 f. **welches**-clause: Fünfter 257, 10.

II. The Superlative Category

was-clauses. Leben 263, 8; 325, 7.

[1] Leben = Leben der Schwedischen Gräfin von G.

[2] Fünfter = Sämmtliche Schriften (Fünfter Theil).

das (**welches-**) clauses, no example.

B. The Relative after Pronominal Antecedents

I. Demonstratives

Masculine or Feminine

der, der: Leben 311, 3 f.; 333, 10 f.; 341, 4 f.; 353, 8; 358, 14; 359, 13; 420, 2; 426, 15 f.; Fünfter 7, 3 f.; 40, 5; 10, 11 f.; 21, 2 f.; 34, 12; 47, 14; 49, 7; 49, 12 f.; 51, 5; 53, 4; 53, 9; 95, 5; 96, 13; 96, 5 f.; 96, 3 f.; 109, 11 f.; 119, 14 f.; 141, 9 f.; 143, 4; 146, 6 f.; 151, 3; 161, 6; 162, 8 f.; 164, 7 f.; 181, 10; 216, 11; 223, 9; 236, 1; 240, 8; 263, 2.

der, welcher: Fünfter 31, 12; 117, 15 f.; 161, 8; 202, 4 f.

der, so: Fünfter 281, 9 f.

derjenige, der: Leben 294, 5; 319, 7; 389, 12 f.; Fünfter 1, 8; 10, 12; 21, 10 f.; 22, 14-15 f.; 24, 3; 30, 14 f.; 30, 12 f.; 34, 7 f.; 36, 8; 50, 12 f.; 62, 5; 72, 4 f.; 74, 6; 75, 9; 118, 4; 122, 2; 122, 14; 162, 14 f.; 167, 11; 178, 15; 213, 7; 216, 8; 216, 3 f.; 240, 9 f.; 263, 1; 216, 14.

derjenige, welcher: Fünfter 12, 3 f.; 51, 10 f.; 54, 8; 117, 4 f.; 157, 9 f.; 161, 3 f.; 184, 3.

jener, der: Fünfter 60, 6.

Neuter

das, was: Leben 249, 8 f.; 281, 3 f.; 287, 7 f.; 323, 5; 333, 14 f.; 341, 2; 359, 11 f.; 359, 10 f.; 360, 6; 376, 7; 387, 1; 387, 5; 387, 15; 397, 12 f.; 406, 3; 406, 10 f.; 407, 13; 429, 15 f.; 432, 5 f.: 433, 7; 445, 9; Fünfter 3, 5 f.; 5, 3 f.; 8, 6; 12, 7; 13, 9 f.; 17, 5; 22, 7; 29, 11; 34, 9; 35, 9; 39, 9; 42, 7 f.; 50, 7; 51, 13; 59, 3 f.; 61, 2 f.; 62, 3 f.; 68, 9 f.; 71, 3; 71, 11; 108, 11; 116, 10; 120, 5 f.; 121, ¾; 125, 14; 126, 12 f.; 131, 2; 132, 13; 134, 11 f.; 134, l.l.; 136, 2; 148, 8 f.; 149, 14; 149, 12 f.; 149, 6 f.; 166, 12; 173, 1; 175, 6 f.; 181, 7; 186, 4 f.; 188, 9 f.; 191, 3 f.; 198, 14; 218, 6; 235, 12 f.; 236, 4; 236, 9; 237, 11 f.; 242, 15; 245, 4 f.; 252, 10 f.; 267, 13; 279, 5 f.

dasjenige, was: Fünfter 7, 11; 61, 10 f.; 146, 8 f.

dieses, was: Fünfter 117, 4.

II. Indefinites

Masculine or Feminine

alle, die: Fünfter 23, 2; 30, 5 f.

anderer, der: Fünfter 32, 3; 60, 11 f.; 65, 8; 66, 3; 118, 7; 122, 6; 133, 8 f.; 137, 2; 269, 4.

anderer, welcher: Fünfter 35, 7 f.; 35, 2 f.

einer, der: Fünfter 21, l.l.; 50, 3; 65, 14 f.; 66, 9.

einige, die: Fünfter 35, 10 f.

jemand, der: Leben 265, 6 f.; 294, 6 f.

die meisten, die: Fünfter 121, 1.

niemand, der: Fünfter 75, 7.

solcher, der: Fünfter 180, l.l.

viele, die: Fünfter 73, 14 f.

viele, welche: Fünfter 17, 9; 95, 3; 146, 15.

Neuter

alles, was: Leben 259, 11 f.; 263, 1; 321, 10 f.; 333, 5 f.; 340,

8; 341, 8 f.; 345, 9 f.; 352, 2 f.; 356, 10 f.; 358, 9 f.; 360, 9 f.: 362, 7; 365, 13; 383, 5; 407, 5; 412, 4 f.; 413, 10; 444, 12; Fünfter 23, 8; 35, 9 f.; 41, 5; 46, 12; 69, 9; 69, 10 f.; 97, 14 f.; 107, 8; 130, l.l.; 149, 15; 161, 13; 174, l.l.; 196, 8 f.; 214, l.l.

es, was: Leben 315, 4; Fünfter 200, 6 f.

etwas, was: Fünfter 19, 11 f.; 150, 9.

etwas, das: Leben 237, 9 f.; Fünfter 134, 9.

das Ganze, das: Fünfter 158, 14.

nichts, was: Leben 225, 11; Fünfter 47, 7.

nichts, das: Fünfter 102, 6; 151, 12; 223, 6.

das wenigste, was: Leben 252, 15 f.

III. Personal Pronouns

der: Leben 339, 8 f.; 368, 15 f.; 401, 15 f.; 423, 14; 442, 12 f.; Fünfter 138, 7; 212, 8 f.; 212, 3 f.; 267, 2.

C. The Relative after a Sentence or Phrase

was: Leben 371, 13; Fünfter 37, 12.

D. The Indefinite Relatives

der: Fünfter 56, 9 f.; 96, 11; 96, 12; 108, 11.

wer: Leben 282, 4 f.; 284, 14; Fünfter 11, l.l.; 65, 14; 66, 3; 74, 7 f.; 215, 7 f.; 229, 15 f.; 234, 12 f.; 235, 13.

wer, der: Leben 265, 8; 265, 15; 271, 9 f.; 290, 13; 310, 12; 390, 13; Fünfter 3, 7 f.; 3, 4 f.; 11, 3 f.; 24, 14 f.; 25, 8; 32, 10; 56, 4; 65, 6 f.-2 f.; 68, 15; 104, 6 f.; 112, 9; 128, 9; 131, 8; 144, 15; 148, 7 f.; 163, 4; 163, 9; 169, 7 f.; 215, 3 f.; 224, 14 f.; 229, 14; 271, 8 f.-7 f.; 273, 5 f.; 281, 9 f.

GOETHE: DICHTUNG UND WAHRHEIT, WILHELM MEISTERS LEHRJAHRE.

A. The Relative after Neuter Substantivized Adjectives

I. The Positive-Comparative Category

was-clauses. DuW[1] 48, 14 f.; 132, 9 f.; 240, 11 f.; 265, 12 f.

das-clauses. DuW 46, 7; 59, 9 f.; 63, 7; 88, 5; 89, 2; 135, 3 f.; WML[2] 80, 14.

II. The Superlative Category

was-clauses. DuW 131, 13 f.; 134, 3 f.; 162, 13 f.; 174, 10 f.; 271, 4; 323, 1; WML 12, 3; 87, 6 f.; 129, 13.

das- (**welches-**) clauses, no examples.

B. The Relative after Pronominal Antecedents

I. Demonstratives

Masculine or Feminine

der, der: DuW 5, 8; 42, 4; 271, 12; 291, 7 f.; 309, 15; 318, 12; 334, 11 f.; 335, 4 f.; WML 5, 6; 42, 10; 52, 13; 58, 11 f.; 108, 12-14; 118,

[1] DuW = Dichtung und Wahrheit.

[2] WML = Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre.

15; 132, 1; 190, 11 f.; 191, 2; 227, ll.; 248, 15; 296, 15.

der, welcher: DuW 89, 9 f.; 117, 10; 215, 4 f.; 328, 9.

derjenige, der: DuW 17, 3; 27, 9; 90, 12; 105, 11 f.; 118, 1; 120, 3 f.; 154, 11 f.; 165, 12 f.; 215, 12; 239, 4; 244, 13; 265, 9; 292, 12; 296, 4 f.; 335, 9 f.; WML 191, 1; 245, 9 f.; 247, 15; 248, 14.

derjenige, welcher: DuW 86, 2 f.; 199, 14; 321, 9; WML 39, 14 f.; 284, 2.

dieser, der: DuW 152, 5 f.; WML 144, 5 f.; 161, 1; 179, 11 f.

jener, der: DuW 101, 4.

jener, welcher: DuW 148, 9.

Neuter

das, was: DuW 12, 7; 30, 7 f.; 44, 6 f.; 47, 14; 64, 11 f.; 105, 5; 131, 13; 136, 2; 142, 6; 175, ll.; 227, 3 f.; 228, 13; 278, 9; 288, 6; 288, 7 f.; 311, 7-8; 334, 2; WML 12, 12; 16, 11 f.; 25, 7; 30, 11; 34, 6 f.; 46, 7; 54, 2; 55, 7 f.; 57, 1; 57, 12; 126, 2 f.; 128, 11; 131, 8; 133, 9; 168, 6 f.; 190, ll.; 191, 15; 192, 8 f.; 215, 14; 263, 9 f.; 299, 12.

dasjenige, was: DuW 12, 6; 18, 13; 75, 3; 77, 10 f.; 201, 6 f.; 249, 3; WML 16, 12 f.; 126, 4 f.; 237, 15.

dasjenige, welches: WML 265, 15.

II. Indefinites

Masculine or Feminine

anderer, der: DuW 103, 6; 335, 6; WML 191, 8 f.

anderer, welcher: DuW 74, 4.

einer, der: DuW 103, 2.

einige, die: WML 127, 7.

der einzelne, der: DuW 230, 7 f.

jeder, der: DuW 194, 4 f.; 310, 14 f.; WML 117, 2; 188, 9 f.

jemand, der: DuW 140, 2; 271, 14 f.; WML 316, 10.

Neuter

alles, was: DuW 14, 6; 17, 4 f.; 26, 8 f.; 30, 7 f.; 37, 4 f.; 56, 3 f.; 85, 7 f.; 110, 1; 148, 4; 148, 11; 154, 6 f.; 169, 4; 171, 10 f.; 199, 12; 215, 14 f.; 224, 7 f.; 255, 6; 268, 14; 290, 13 f.; 290, 8 f.; 291, 5 f.; 311, 12; 312, 12; WML 7, 9 f.-8 f.; 188, 2 f.

anders, was: DuW 38, 5 f.; WML 158, 10.

anders, das: DuW 92, 8.

eins, was: WML 110, 9.

eins, das: WML 229, 6.

das einzige, was: DuW 99, 8; WML 36, 3.

etwas, was: DuW 5, 5; WML 266, 8.

etwas, das: WML 49, 12; 203, 27; 259, 5; 281, 2-3; 302, 11.

etwas, welches: DuW 145, 24.

das Ganze, das: WML 34, 2 f.; 81, 3; 152, 8 f.

manches, was: DuW 115, 2.

das Meiste, was: WML 192, 15.

nichts, was: DuW 130, 7; 229, 9; WML 45, 24; 181, 10.

das übrige, was: WML 122, 3.

vieles, was: DuW 38, 14.

III. Personal Pronouns

der: DuW 94, 14; 95, 2; 190, 13; 217, 13 f.; 302, 8 f.; WML 19, 2; 49, l.l.; 54, 3 f.; 128, 2-3; 129, 12 f.; 146, 1; 205, 11; 209, 8.

C. The Relative after a Sentence or Phrase.

was: DuW 48, 9 f.; 81, 11 f.; 170, 2; WML 27, 4 f.

welches: DuW 5, 8 f.; 12, 2; 27, 4 f.; 43, 14; 107, 5 f.; 109, 13 f.; 130, 13 f.; 134, 14; 136, 7; 141, 11; 142, 5 f.; 155, 11 f.; 169, 4 f.; 192, 14 f.; 226, 9 f.; 227, 8 f.; 234, 12 f.; 252, 5; 256, 14; 274, 5; 277, l.l.; 282, 2; 333, 14; 337, 5; WML 28, 4; 251, 3 f.

was betrifft: DuW 8, 5; 47, 4; 144, 6; 202, 5 f.; 229, 1; 230, l.l.; 243, 10 f.; 257, 5 f.; 265, 2 f.; WML 190, 1.

D. The Indefinite Relatives

der: WML 248, 6; 248, 9.

wer: DuW 19, 4 f.; 129, 3; 129, 12; 246, 10; 325, 8 f.; WML 17, 6 f.; 80, 12 f.; 127, 9; 131, 8 f.-4 f.; 220, 13; 225, 13.

wer da: WML 149, 4 f.

GOTTSCHED: VERSUCH EINER CRITISCHEN DICHTKUNST

A. The Relative after Neuter Substantivized Adjectives

I. The Positive-Comparative Category

was-clauses, no example.

das- (**welches-**) clauses. **das**-clause: 190, 17 f. **welches**-clauses: 165, 6 f.; 183, 12 f.; 413, 3; 413, 6 f.

so-clauses. 162, 14 f.; 170, 16 f.; 170, l.l.; 173, 8 f.; 176, 5; 177, 18; 177, 20; 183, 17; 368, 4; 378, 7 f.; 698, 15; 700, 12.

II. The Superlative Category

was-clauses. 157, 3; 157, 5; 647, 5 f.; 721, 9 f.

welches-clause. 711, 13.

B. The Relative after Pronominal Antecedents

I. Demonstratives

Masculine or Feminine

der, der: 81, 2 f.; 92, l.l.; 102, 16 f.; 110, 6 f.; 116, 11; 122, 18; 181, 8; 210, 13; 220, 10; 278, 9 f.; 323, 13; 338, 11 f.; 356, 19 f.; 452, 4; 546, 17; 575, 10; 575, 17; 638, 15; 653, 2 f.; 664, 11 f.; 729, 8 f.; 730, 4.

der, welcher: 118, 16; 520, 6; 615, 11 f.

der, so: 125, 6; 338, 17; 615, 14; 618, 15; 701, 16 f.

derjenige, der: Intr. 3b, 13; Intr. 7b, 8; 91, 15; 99, 5 f.; 118, 4; 120, 13; 128, 3; 129, 18 f.; 155, 6; 206, 14 f.; 208, 11 f.; 272, 12; 327, 2f.; 328, 9 f.; 349, 6; 520, 17; 547, 12; 547, 9 f.; 616, 17 f.; 649, 8 f.; 691, 2; 700, 13; 718, 18; 732, 12 f.

derjenige, so: Intr. 7b, 11 f.; 68, 12; 88, 16 f.; 119, 6 f.; 171, 7 f.; 654, 12.

Neuter

das, was: Intr. 7a, 13 f.; Intr. 7b, 7 f.; 80, 7; 83, 15; 93, 15 f.; 97, 6; 121, 13; 123, 11; 124, 17 f.; 126,

13 f.; 133, 8 f.; 139, 2 f.; 143, 2 f.; 170, 5 f.; 172, 1; 174, 11; 177, 13; 187, 14; 191, 18; 194, 3; 206, 15 f.; 210, 5; 215, 12 f.; 240, 18; 253, 12 f.; 254, 13; 257, 15 f.; 259, 18; 260, 7 f.; 260, 6 f.; 281, 5; 301, 5; 324, 17; 324, 8 f.; 325, 14; 328, 18 f.; 328, 17 f.; 346, 14; 418, 15; 438, 9 f.; 438, 5 f.; 440, 2 f.; 440, l.l.; 576, 12 f.; 609, 10; 610, 15 f.; 615, 11; 650, 1; 664, 9 f.; 668, l.l.; 671, 16; 699, 4 f.; 700, 1; 704, 7 f.; 715, 17; 717, 2; 717, 3 f.; 720, 7 f.; 735, 14.

dasjenige, was: Intr. 2b, 10 f.; Intr. 5b, 10 f.; Intr. 7a, 7; 90, 3; 92, 12; 126, 12 f.; 129, 7; 133, l.l.; 149, 8; 163, 14; 184, 11 f.; 188, 8; 216, 14; 235, 6; 273, 8 f.; 329, 5; 368, 12; 486, 2; 662, 5; 688, 8 f.

dasjenige, so: 69, 12 f.; 141, 7 f.; 302, 8; 517, 10.

II. Indefinites

Masculine or Feminine

alle, die: Intr. 3a, 6 f.; Intr. 5b, 8; 88, 17 f.; 93, 9; 110, l.l.; 125, 5; 321, 4 f.

anderer, der: 69, 1; 131, 13-14; 215, 18 f.; 284, 6; 293, 9; 327, 4 f.; 338, 7 f.; 379, 8; 639, 8; 698, 2 f.; 704, 4 f.

anderer, so: 317, 18; 676, 12 f.

einer, der: 138, 17; 160, 14; 208, 5 f.; 241, 14; 303, 1; 670, 15 f.; 704, 12.

der einzige, der: 124, 10 f.; 718, 17 f.

etliche, die: 572, 1.

jeder, der: 121, 6 f.; 152, 3 f.; 242, 5 f.; 329, 2; 442, 13; 726, 14.

jemand, der: 153, 9 f.; 227, 17; 653, 7 f.; 704, 11; 704, 7 f.

keiner, der: 266, 4.

niemand, der: 116, 14 f.; 324, 2; 325, 7; 704, 15 f.

solcher, der: 264, 11.

die übrigen, die: 666, 4.

viele, die: 153, 7; 657, 14 f.

wenige, die: 717, 16 f.

Neuter

alles, was: Intr. 2b, 16 f.; Intr. 3a, 6; Intr. 4a, 14; 125, 16; 140, 14; 162, 15; 162, 16; 173, 17; 179, 16; 199, 8; 206, 13; 217, 3 f.; 217, 2 f.; 225, 11; 240, 15; 264, 16 f.; 278, 15 f.; 324, 12 f.; 347, 10; 547, 6; 578, 13; 580, 4; 614, 4 f.; 640, 18 f.; 643, 16 f.; 647, 9; 654, 12 f.; 654, 7 f.; 659, 12 f.; 661, 14 f.; 672, 16 f.; 678, 10; 712, 2 f.; 731, 17 f.

alles, so: 479, 12 f.

anders, welches: 296, 17.

anders, so: 676, 10 f.

das einzige, so: 586, 13.

es, was: 343, 9 f.

etwas, das: 114, 7; 181, 9; 611, 11 f.; 729, 7 f.

etwas, was: 129, 6 f.; 238, 3 f.; 617, 15; 660, l.l.

etwas, welches: 299, 13 f.; 517, l.l.

etwas, so: 94, 18; 129, 12; 324, 17 f.

manches, so: 321, 10.

nichts, was: Intr. 7b, 15; 85, 11; 120, 13 f.; 120, 12 f.; 126, 8; 678, 11; 702, 7 f.

das übrige, was: 83, 6; 179, 14 f.; 329, 11.

viel, was: 128, 9; 191, 4 f.; 348, 13.

viel, welches: 99, 17.

viel, so: 85, 7.

das wenige, was: 153, 6 f.

III. Personal Pronouns

der: 208, 6; 243, 3.

C. The Relative after a Sentence or Phrase

was: 206, 14 f.

welches: 69, 7 f.; 93, 8; 95, 4; 96, 13 f.; 128, 1; 167, 3; 169, 3; 169, 6; 170, 6 f.; 177, 11 f.; 183, 3; 204, 9 f.; 225, 1; 240, 16 f.; 244, 2; 244, 14; 244, 17 f.; 261, 18; 267, 5 f.; 274, 6; 274, 10; 291, 3; 301, 16 f.; 333, 4; 353, 5; 358, 14; 360, 17; 365, 5; 373, 8 f.; 411, 18 f.; 443, 15; 447, 18; 477, 14; 546, 3 f.; 548, 13 f.; 576, 3; 579, 17; 653, 4; 663, 6; 667, 10 f.; 677, 13 f.; 688, 8 f.; 697, 14; 699, 2 f.; 704, 8 f.; 705, 15; 707, 5.

was anlangt (betrifft): Intr. 4a, 8 f.; 85, 5; 89, 4; 94, 2; 140, 12; 168, 8; 185, 6 f.; 214, 11 f.; 222, 1; 333, 11 f.; 357, 1; 364, 13 f.; 367, 13 f.; 376, 14; 573, 12 f.; 650, 15 f.; 672, 10 f.; 725, 14 f.; 726, 1.

D. The Indefinite Relatives

der: 168, ll.; 225, 13; 411, 4 f.; 514, 15; 520, 9 f.; 616, 9; 652, 6.

welcher: 577, 17 f.

wer: 100, 14 f.; 515, 7.

wer, der: 93, 14; 94, 12 f.; 100, 14 f.; 105, 8; 114, 7 f.; 116, 15; 120, 16 f.; 140, 5 f.; 142, 7; 147, 3; 160, 11; 160, 16; 160, 14 f.; 171, 12; 174, 6; 175, 6 f.; 177, 9; 181, 1; 194, 2; 209, 16; 238, 11; 247, 14; 256, 15 f.; 266, 9-13; 275, 1; 290, 6 f.; 295, 15; 295, 17; 328, 1; 340, 2; 349, 10; 349, 12; 446, 16 f.; 452, 18; 452, 17 f.; 482, 7; 485, 2 f.; 518, 15; 549, 3; 550, 16; 550, 2 f.; 576, 3 f.; 578, 10; 582, 11 f.; 582, 6 f.; 585, 14; 610, 8 f.; 665, 7 f.; 665, 5 f.; 666, 5; 670, 4 f.; 685, l.l.; 689, 7 f.; 713, 9 f.; 729, 5 f.; 735, 3 f.

GRIMMELSHAUSEN: SIMPLICISSIMUS

A. The Relative after Neuter Substantivized Adjectives

I. The Positive-Comparative Category

was-clauses, no example.

das- (**welches-**) clauses, no example.

so-clause. 275, 2.

II. The Superlative Category, no example.

B. The Relative after Pronominal Antecedents

I. Demonstratives

Masculine or Feminine

der, der: 19, 10 f.; 54, 12 f.; 70, 13; 120, 7 f.; 151, 8 f.; 196, 20; 197, 7; 199, 13; 223, 11; 259, 16 f.

der, welcher: 120, 6 f.; 144, 14; 153, 5; 196, 16 f.; 216, 4; 283, 16.

der, so: 45, 9 f.; 52, 16 f.; 70, 13; 80, 6 f.; 97, 16 f.; 99, 11; 155, 1; 187, 2 f.; 265, 5.

derjenige, der: 55, 16 f.; 67, 5 f.; 108, 5; 109, 18 f.; 111, 4; 118, 7 f.; 118, 3 f.; 120, 16 f.; 121, 7; 126, 1; 152, 16; 155, 18 f.; 163, 16; 172, 19 f.; 177, 6; 195, 18 f.; 196, 3 f.; 199, 10; 200, 14; 208, 10 f.; 211, 9; 237, 9 f.; 243, 15; 243, 18 f.; 255, 13 f.; 263, l.l.; 264, 6.

derjenige, welcher: 177, 15; 265, 2.

derjenige, so: 11, 17; 42, 11 f.; 46, 15; 114, l.l.; 119, 8 f.; 128, 14 f.; 139, 20; 176, 8 f.; 190, 4; 206, 16 f.; 211, 5; 212, 4; 226, 19; 283, 17 f.

derselbige, der: 258, 2 f.

dieser, so: 104, 15; 140, 7 f.

Neuter

das, was: 8, 8; 98, 11 f.; 140, 13; 147, 2; 148, 9; 72, 10; 74, 9; 154, 19; 156, 15 f.; 171, 7; 174, 1; 181, 18; 195, 8 f.; 213, 4 f.; 222, 17 f.; 224, 11; 228, 2; 247, 7 f.; 266, 8; 271, 3 f.

das, das: 83, 2 f.

das, so: 96, 7; 128, 7; 286, 7.

dasjenige, was: 8, 6; 27, 5; 158, l.l.; 224, 13 f.; 235, 15; 249, 16 f.

dasjenige, das: 61, 7 f.; 74, 11; 94, 7; 195, 11; 244, 17.

dasjenige, dasz: 64, 3; 258, 17.

dasjenige, welches: 152, 12 f.

dasjenige, so: 85, 12.

II. Indefinites

Masculine or Feminine

andere, die: 120, 3; 131, 16 f.; 136, 14 f.; 220, 20; 231, 7 f.; 261, 7 f.

andere, so: 246, 18.

dergleichen, die: 157, 9.

einer, der: 9, 15; 34, 4 f.; 117, 18; 124, 10 f.; 130, 11 f.; 173, 10; 175, 18; 185, 4 f.; 192, 14; 222, l.l.; 243, 19.

einer, welcher: 74, 18 f.; 139, 9.

einer, so: 147, 8.

etliche, die: 54, 9; 63, 14; 144, 8; 263, 3 f.

etliche, welche: 54, 10; 283, 12.

etliche, so: 74, 17 f.

jemand, der: 242, 17; 243, 17.

keiner, der: 98, 1; 222, 5; 237, l.l.; 259, 13 f.

mancher, der: 236, 12; 282, 10 f.

mehr, die: 145, 8 f.

mehr, welche: 76, 16 f.

niemand, der: 18, 9; 28, 18; 70, 7; 70, 19; 86, 5 f.; 201, 14 f.-13 f.; 262, 20.

viele, die: 48, 19 f.; 70, 8; 164, 12.

wenige, die: 44, 7.

Neuter

alles, was: 27, 9 f.; 58, 5; 73, 9 f.; 76, 5 f.; 78, 18 f.; 96, 19 f.; 93, 20; 103, 14; 104, 8; 107, 7; 112, 18 f.; 113, 2 f.; 123, 9 f.; 123, 3 f.; 129, 4 f.; 165, 10 f.; 199, 2 f.; 216, 8.

alles, das: 282, 2 f.

es, was: 114, 13; 118, 16 f.

etwas, das: 123, 7; 215, 15 f.; 220, 8 f.; 253, 9; 255, 3; 264, 12.

etwas, so: 91, 2; 256, 18 f.

mehr, das: 19, 18 f.

nichts, das: 125, 17 f.; 237, 13 f.; 237, 11 f.

III. Personal Pronouns

der: 85, 10.

C. The Relative after a Sentence or Phrase.

das: 249, 2 f.; 270, 5 f.

so: 29, 18; 140, ll.; 226, 10 f.; 251, 15 f.; 252, 5 f.; 269, 11 f.; 278, 13; 282, 17 f.; 286, 15; 271, 7.

was: 195, 13 f.; 148, 15 f.; 152, 8 f.

welches: 10, 14; 11, 19; 16, 14; 18, 19; 25, 5 f.; 29, 16; 30, 15; 30, 9 f.; 31, 3 f.; 45, 14 f.; 46, 9 f.; 47, 1; 48, 4; 48, 15 f.; 58, 5f.; 63, 19; 72, 8 f.; 73, 13; 74, 18; 76, 18; 80, 15; 82, 2 f.; 89, 1; 95, 3; 97, 6; 101, 4 f.; 102, 17; 104, 8 f.; 108, 10; 109, 17; 114, 5; 116, 15; 120, 19; 132, 12 f.; 133, 9 f.; 133, 5 f.; 135, 6 f.; 136, 19 f.; 138, 13; 138, 18 f; 143, 2; 143, 15 f.; 149, 13 f.; 151, 1; 157, 10 f.; 158, 13; 161, 8; 164, 16 f.; 168, 6 f.; 169, 8 f.; 179, 8; 181, 14 f.; 183, 2 f.; 184, 8 f.; 185, 8; 192, 16 f.; 199, ll.; 203, 6; 218, ll.; 222, 6 f.; 223, 6; 234, 20; 234, 13 f.; 235, 10 f.; 236, 19 f.; 238, 9; 240, 8 f.; 241, 15; 260, 6 f.; 272, 2 f.

was anbelanget (anbelangt, anbelange, angelanget): 167, 4; 184, 13 f.; 196, 13; 244, 6; 252, 18; 268, 2; 279, 14.

D. The Indefinite Relatives

der: 66, 7; 70, 12; 70, 15; 186, 14 f.; 201, 11 f.

der da: 283, 20.

welcher: 45, 15 f.; 46, 1; 188, 18; 258, 5 f.; 258, 3 f.

wer: 92, 5; 122, 13.

wer, der: 33, 10 f.; 67, 17; 75, 9 f.; 146, 9; 153, 4; 154, 19; 228, 3; 231, 9 f.

wer, derselbe: 152, 11 f.

HAGEDORN: BETRACHTUNGEN ÜBER DIE MAHLEREY

A. The Relative after Neuter Substantivized Adjectives

I. The positive-comparative Category

was-clauses, no example.

das- (**welches-**) clauses. **das**-clauses: 15, 6; 49, ll.; 89, 14; 191, 6; 392, N2, 5; 394, 8. **welches**-clause: 347, 3.

II. The Superlative Category

was-clauses. 91, 7; 460, 4 f.

das- (**welches-**) clauses, no example.

B. The Relative after Pronominal Antecedents

I. Demonstratives

Masculine or Feminine

der, der: 87, 2; 200, 13; 207, 13; 220, 12 f.; 307, 14; 318, 4.

derjenige, der: Intr. 14, 13; 16, N, 4; 55, 3; 72, 14; 85, 6 f.; 99, N, 5; 104, N2, 1; 105, N, 7; 111, 6 f.; 135, 12; 136,

3; 190, 7 f.; 211, 7; 234, 5 f.; 234, 2 f.; 282, N, 7; 323, N, 3; 326, 12; 338, 3 f.; 340, 7 f.; 399, 5 f.; 405, 10; 432, 9 f.; 467, N2, 2.

derjenige, welcher: Intr. 10, 10; Intr. 15, 1; 5, 5 f.; 194, 2 f.; 346, 3 f.; 358, 7; 451, 11.

derjenige, so: 60, 7 f.

Neuter

das, was: Intr. 14, 6 f.; 6, 13; 19, 10 f.; 117, N2, 10; 141, 7; 231, 10; 289, 5 f.; 304, 8; 343, 13 f.; 357, 11; 379, 1; 465, 6 f.

dasjenige, was: Intr. 4, 5; Intr. 9, 4; Intr. 15, 12; 26, 9 f.; 61, 6 f.; 84, 8; 110, 9; 114, 8 f.; 118, 9 f.; 121, 3; 138, N, 2; 156, 8; 160, 12; 162, 4 f.; 169, 8 f.; 171, 5; 176, 5 f.; 176, 4 f.; 189, 8 f.; 189, 3 f.; 195, N, 5; 197, 10; 201, N, 10; 253, 5 f.; 256, 1; 271, 7; 289, 2 f.; 290, 10; 299, 4 f.; 311, l.l.; 321, 7; 343, 6 f.; 364, N, 4; 403, N, 6; 423, 4; 423, 7 f.; 434, 11; 460, 7 f.

dasjenige, das: 492, 10.

II. Indefinites

Masculine or Feminine

alle, die: 96, N, l.l.

anderer, der: 433, 6.

anderer, welcher: 198, N2, 3; 465, 5.

einige, welche: 239, 1.

jedermann, der: 194, 5.

keiner, der: 104, 6.

mancher, der: 64, 2.

viele, die: 109, 3 f.

Neuter

alles, was: Intr. 16, 6; 8, 11; 12, 10; 18, 8; 24, 12 f.; 110, 8; 150, 3; 175, 11 f.; 177, 6; 184, 3; 186, 7; 436, 4; 477, 13; 490, l.l.

es, was: 492, 13.

etwas, das: 280, 9; 336, 10.

das Ganze, das: 150, 11; 302, 2 f.; 336, 5.

das Ganze, welches: 161, N, 7.

nichts, was: 162, 13 f.; 189, 6 f.; 405, 9.

nichts, das: 157, 14.

vieles, das: 251, 8.

das wenige, das: 23, 10.

III. Personal Pronouns

der: 135, 2; 393, 7.

C. The Relative after a Sentence or Phrase

was: 75, 8 f.; 462, 8.

welches: 71, 12 f.; 291, 6; 330, 2.

was betrift: 343, 5.

D. The Indefinite Relatives

wer: 11, 3; 40, 1; 41, 10 f.; 41, 7 f.; 49, 13; 49, 13 f.; 83, 9; 105, N, 2; 107, N, 1; 172, 11; 178, N2, 1; 234, 5 f.; 264, 6 f.; 268, 11; 276, 8; 284, 7 f.; 329, 10; 333, 5 f.; 418, 1.

wer, der: 60, 9 f.; 122, 2; 229, 12; 334, 2 f; 403, 3 f.; 419, 7.

HALLER: BRIEFE, ALFRED, FABIUS UND CATO

A. The Relative after Neuter Substantivized Adjectives

I. The Positive-Comparative Category

was-clauses, no example.

das-clauses. Br.[1] 55, 4 f.; 94, 3.

[1] Br. = Briefe.

II. The Superlative Category

was-clauses, no example.

das-clauses, no example.

B. The Relative after Pronominal Antecedents

I. Demonstratives

Masculine or Feminine

der, der: Br. 18, 11; 101, 12; 114, l.l.; 161, 8 f.; 176, 5 f.; 184, 8 f.; Alf.[1] 93, 2; 121, 7; 134, 4 f.; 159, 5 f.

derjenige, der: Br. 14, 1; 16, 6; 16, 6 f.; 21, 7 f.; 22, 5; 24, l.l.; 26, 6 f.; 71, 4 f.; 90, 5; 94, 7 f.; 108, 3 f.; 111, 11 f.; 113, 8; 113, 8 f.; 113, 4 f.; 119, 5 f.; 120, 5; 135, 4; 139, 6 f.; 142, 11; 156, 8; 158, 2 f.; 159, 1; 163, 6 f.; 164, 10; 173, 6; 179, 7 f.; 179, 2 f.; 180, 3 f.; 186, 4; Alf. 19, 6 f.; 39, 8; 62, 4; 68, l.l.; 91, 6; 94, 9; 105, 3 f.; 106, 3; 113, 2 f.; 125, l.l.; 142, 11; 143, 2; 143, 8; 143, l.l.; 149, 8; 155, 3; 155, l.l.; 159, 6 f.; 199, 4 f.; 202, 11 f.; Fab.[2] 19, 9 f.; 29, 4; 41, 6 f.; 44, 8 f.; 55, 9; 59, N, 5 f.; 62, 1; 73, 10 f.

derjenige, wer: Alf. 105, 11 f.

jener, der: Br. 44, 7.

Neuter

das, was: Br. 86, 5; 135, 7 f.; Alf. 162, 4; 179, 5; Fab. 30, 2 f.

dasjenige, was: Br. 30, 9; 30, 10; 38, 3; 38, 3 f.; 39, 9; 39, 11 f; 41, 8; 68, 5 f.; 75, 6; 108, 7 f.; 174, 7; Alf. Intr. 8, 5 f.; Intr. 8, 4 f.; 42, 4; 58, 5; 82, 1; Fab. 21, 8 f.

dasjenige, das: Br. 40, 2; 137, 11; 173, 7 f.

II. Indefinites

Masculine or Feminine

alle, die: Br. 54, 5 f.

einer, der: Fab. 44, 11.

der einzelne, der: Alf. 131, l.l.

der einzige, der: Alf. 23, 9 f.; Fab. 36, 11.

jeder, der: Br. 106, 4 f.; 156, 11; Alf. 56, 4 f.

niemand, der: Br. 93, 1; 136, 4; 173, 4; 191, l.l.; Alf. 25, 1; 48, 10 f.; 86, 6.

die wenigen, die: Fab. 66, 6 f.

Neuter

alles, was: Br. 61, 5 f.; 102, 8 f.; 122, 3 f.; Alf. 26, 7; 48, 12; 82, 2 f.; 100, 2; 100, 12; 104, 8 f.; Fab. 14, 8; 54, 11; 71, 3.

es, was: Br. 13, 10.

etwas, das: Br. 167, 4.

nichts, was: Fab. 32, 8 f.

nichts, das: Alf. 70, 2 f.; 92, 6; Fab. 47, 12.

das übrige, was: Fab. 41, 3 f.

das wenige, was: Br. 85, 5; Alf. 180, 6.

III. Personal Pronouns

der: Br. 57, 11 f.; 60, 11; 69, 5 f.; 112, 2; 113, 10; 127, 10; 140, 4 f.; 140, 3 f.; 151, 2 f.; 159, 6 f.; Alf. 54, 5; 83, 2; 100, l.l.; 120, l.l.; 132, 9 f.; 134, 7; 210, 12; Fab. 68, 5.

C. The Relative after a Sentence or Phrase

(no example)

[1] Alf. = Alfred.

[2] Fab. = Fabius und Cato.

D. The Indefinite Relatives

der: Br. 16, 11 f.; 108, 12; 108, 11 f.; Alf. 66, 11; 212, 7 f.

wer: Br. 16, 2 f.; 140, 8; 159, 7; 192, 3; Alf. 40, 10; 47, 11; 94, 10; 99, l.l.; 126, 5; 129, 5; 186, 11 (twice); 186, 12; 186, 10 f.; Fab. Intr. 4, 3.

wer, der: Br. 38, 2 f.–l.l.; 48, 10 f.; 49, 1; 98, 8 f.; 140, 11; Alf. 47, 12; 94, 6; 131, 11 f.; Fab. 60, 10.

HERDER: KRITISCHE WÄLDER, ZERSTREUTE BLÄTTER

A. The Relative after Neuter Substantivized Adjectives

I. The Positive-Comparative Category

was-clauses. KW[1] 266, 9; 273, 12 f.; II, 235, 9 f.; ZB[2] 159, 8.

das- (**welches-**) clauses. **das**-clauses: KW 171, 10; 183, 9 f.; 183, 3 f.; 203, 4; II, 9, 10 f.; 158, l.l.; 187, l.l.; ZB 133, 9; 134, 4 f.; 145, 3. **welches**-clauses: KW 184, 4; ZB 130, 3 f.

II. The Superlative Category

was-clause. KW 117, 11 f.

das- (**welches-**) clauses, no example.

B. The Relative after Pronominal Antecedents

I. Demonstratives

Masculine or Feminine

der, der: KW 25, 6 f.; 46, 14 f.; 72, 1; 139, 9; 169, 3 f.; 249, 9; 251, 9; II, 43, 10 f.; 52, 14 f.; 59, 10 f.; 84, 10 f.; 142, 5 f.; 154, 1; 156, 13 f.; 158, 7; 184, 10 f.; 188, 2 f.; 206, 8 f.; 216, 9 f.; 240, 8 f.; 245, 8 f.; 248, 12; 259, 9; ZB 114, N, 1; 303, 7 f.; 410, 9 f.

der, so: KW 139, 1; 246, 5 f.; II, 18, 4 f.

derjenige, der: KW 237, 3 f.; ZB 116, 1.

dieser, der: KW 11, 14 f.; II, 172, 6 f.; ZB 313, 3.

Neuter

das, was: KW 9, 10; 23, 11; 102, 3 f.; 127, 4 f.; 134, 11 f.; 134, 3 f.; 146, 10; 157, 11 f; 197, 6 f.; 198, 9 f.; 199, 8; 210, 7; 260, 4 f.; II, 20, 5; 36, 7; 89, 11; 111, 4; 112, 6 f.; 166, 9; 170, 6 f.; 183, 4; 184, 12; 194, 3 f.; 195, 14; 204, 2; ZB 117, 3 f.; 119, 6 f.; 148, 8 f.; 149, 7; 295, 11; 349, 7 f.; 352, 4 f.; 383, 9 f.; 408, 2.

das, das: KW II, 195, l.l.

das, dasz: KW 8, 10 f.

dasselbe, was: KW 10, 9 f.

II. Indefinites

Masculine or Feminine

alle, die: KW II, 19, 3; 91, 6 f.

einer, der: KW II, 28, 14 f.; 29, 9; 226, 5; 226, 6.

der einzige, der: ZB 166, 4; 311, N, 2.

jeder, der: KW 36, 11 f.; 41, 8 f.; 143, 11; ZB 148, 4 f.; 408, 8 f.; 408, l.l.

jemand, der: KW II, 262, 12.

keiner, der: KW II, 91, 5 f.; 199, 12 f.

[1] KW = Kritische Wälder.

[2] ZB = Zerstreute Blätter.

manche, die: KW 195, 1.

niemand, der: KW 181, 2 f.; ZB 394, l.l.

solcher, der: KW 31, 10 f.; 59, 4 f.

wenige, die: KW II, 211, 12 f.

Neuter

alles, was: KW 20, 1; 35, 3; 37, 3 f.; 69, 14; 79, 6; 121, 5; 129, 7 f.; 150, 5 f.; 206, 6 f.; 255, 10; 273, 4 f.; 277, 11 f.; II, 10, 14; 10, 13 f.; 14, 5 f.; 187, 13; ZB 119, 2 f.; 305, 2 f.; 349, 10; 418, 7 f.; 419, 7.

eins, das: KW II, 210, 8.

eins, was: KW 13, 7; 96, 7.

das einzige, was: ZB 400, 3 f.

es, was: KW 11, 5 f.; II, 235, 6 f.

etwas, was: KW 75, 2; II, 29, 14; 133, 9 f.; 229, 10 f.

etwas, das: KW 67, 5; 171, 13 f.; 183, 10.

das Ganze, das: KW 202, 10 f.

jedes, was: KW II, 141, 7 f.

mancherley, das: ZB 383, 7 f.

manches, was: KW 90, 1; 257, 13.

manches, das: ZB 339, 3.

nichts, was: KW 21, 3 f.; 253, 4 f.; 273, 11; 273, 9 f.; 273, 7 f.; II, 45, 3; 143, 6 f.; 182, 7; ZB 357, 9.

nichts, das: KW II, 184, 7.

viel, was: KW 135, 7 f.

das wenigste, das: KW II, 146, 4 f.

III. Personal Pronouns

der: KW 8, 8 f.-7 f.; 12, 10 f.; 51, 8 f.; 142, 7; 143, 8; 148, 6 f.; 169, 5 f.; II, 165, 2 f.; 189, 8 f.; 190, 12; 228, 2; ZB 407, 6 f.; 407, l.l.

C. The Relative after a Sentence or Phrase

das: KW 127, 11.

was: KW 206, 7 f.; II, 25, 12; 150, 6 f.; 219, 12; ZB 170, 1.

welches: KW 80, 8; 101, 2; II, 35, 7 f.; ZB 314, 5.

was betrifft (anbetrifft, anbetrift): KW 38, 7 f.; 84, 14; II, 26, 1; 78, 2 f.; 87, 14.

D. The Indefinite Relatives

der: KW 179, 3; 179, 5; 193, 13 f.; II, 139, 8 f. (four times); 178, 6; 178, 8; 178, 9; 178, 10; ZB 405, 3 f.; 410, 11.

wer: KW 73, 10; 125, 6 f.; 158, 13; 233, 5; 250, 9; II, 12, 7; 22, 3 f.; 65, 3 f.; 132, 2; 145, 12 f.; 152, 9 f.; 153, 3 f.; 154, 9; 161, l.l.; 162, 10; 166, 9 f.; 173, 9 f.; 189, 2; 205, 1; 206, 13 f.; 230, 6; ZB 146, 10; 368, 1; 390, 2 f.

wer, der: KW 15, 14; 222, 5 f.; II, 13, 12; 14, 14; 16, 1; 32, 13 f.; 53, 9 f.; 72, 13; 161, 9 f.; 220, 6 f.; 240, 3; 240, 8; 244, 4; 255, 3 f.; ZB 150, l.l.; 405, 7 f.

LESSING: DER LAOKOON, MISS SARA SAMPSON, PHILOTAS, EMILIA GALOTTI

A. The Relative after Neuter Substantivized Adjectives

I. The Positive-Comparative Category

was-clauses, no examples.

das- (welches-) clauses. **das-**

clauses: L[1] 83, 30; 128, 25; 149, 27. **welches**-clauses: L 4, 19; 135, 18; 143, 29; 170, 21; 304, 24.

II. The Superlative Category

was-clauses. L 27, 34; 33, 11; 77, 34; 157, 4; MSS[2] 117, 4; P[3] 220, 8 f.; EG[4] 275, 7.

das-clause. MSS 148, 2.

B. The Relative after Pronominal Antecedents

I. Demonstratives

Masculine or Feminine

der, der: L 30, 23; 45, 18; MSS 20, 8 f.; 51, 12; 56, 2; 93, 8; 108, 2 f.; 124, 9; 125, 1; 149, 3; 170, 6; P 193, 9 f.; 202, 6 f.; EG 244, 11; 313, 6 f.

der, welcher: L 154, 29; 154, 30; 162, 11; MSS 24, 3 f.; 27, l.l.; 119, 6.

derjenige, der: L 24, 24; 31, 7; 33, 17; 33, 20; 101, 30; MSS 141, 8 f.; 167, 1; P 207, 2 f.

derjenige, welcher: L 28, 35; 51, 24; 161, 1; 167, 17; MSS 90, 7; 132, 11 f.

Neuter

das, was: L 21, 9; 52, 5; 52, 7; 57, 12; 68, 16; 70, 37; 71, 28; 74, 6; 75, 13; 78, 25; 84, 15; 87, 5; 88, 3; 89, 27; 102, 2; 102, 6; 105, 6; 106, 22; 112, 28; 113, 19; 114, 23; 114, 24; 115, 2; 116, 16; 116, 18; 119, 1; 120, 13; 121, 35; 123, 18; 131, 18; 135, 2; 135, 23; 136, 11; 136, 13; 137, 6; 146, 14; 162, 23; 165, 45; 167, 3; 173, 15; MSS 22, 3; 29, 5 f.; 85, 9 f.; 108, 5; 108, 8; 109, 8 f.; 165, 10; P 199, 9; 199, 11 f.; EG 243, 6; 249, l.l.; 256, 10; 277, 4; 334, 3 f.

dasjenige, was: L 20, 21; MSS 20, 12 f.; 60, 5 f.; 139, 4 f.

II. Indefinites

Masculine or Feminine

alle, die: L 159, 24; 166, 16.

anderer, der: EG 338, 8 f.

einer, der: EG 252, 9 f.; 341, 1.

einer, welcher: P 194, 6 f.

einige, die: L 155, 18.

der einzige, der: L 155, 32; MSS 131, 7 f.

der einzige, welcher: L 38, 11.

jeder, der: L 99, 14.

mehrere, welche: MSS 140, l.l.

niemand, der: L 82, 19; 116, 22.

solcher, welcher: MSS 93, 10.

Neuter

alles, was: L 5, 1; 5, 2; 5, 27; 22, 15; 41, 21; 54, 20; 68, 6; 82, 4; 110, 36; 114, 34; 115, 23; 127, 22; 128, 29; 166, 31; 167, 5; MSS 13, 8 f.; 22, 2; 40, 7 f.; 47, 8; 67, 7; 69, 9; 80, 2; 135, 4; 138, 10; 138, l.l.; 161, 4 f.; 166, 10 f.; 169, 8; P 199, 12; 204, 7 f.; 205, 9; 207, 12; 211, 3; 211, 9 f.; EG 240, 9; 257, 11 f.; 257, 10 f.; 286, 10; 312, 5 f.; 313, 8 f.; 361, 3 f.; 376, 9 f.

anders, was: L 33, 15.

das einzige, das: L 115, 24.

das einzige, was: L 29, 15; 33, 28; EG 276, 1.

es, was: L 21, 23; 117, 22; 143, 4; 147, 16; 161, 22; 166, 28; MSS 62,

[1] L = Laokoon. [2] MSS = Miss Sara Sampson.
[3] P = Philotas. [4] EG = Emilia Galotti.

7 f.; 79, 6 f.; 81, 6 f.; 82, 12; EG 326, 10 f.; 333, 11 f.; 357, 12; 361, 10; 364, 7; 372, 4 f.

etwas, was: L 84, 31; MSS 155, 9; EG 373, 1.

etwas, das: L 119, 30; 167, 27; MSS 108, 11 f.; EG 341, 8.

etwas, welches: L 146, 13; 169, 21.

das Ganze, das: L 49, 33.

das mehrere, welches: L 163, 18.

nichts, was: L 21, 6; 62, 16; 77, 29; MSS 98, 2; 106, 10; EG 283, 5 f.

nichts, das: EG 247, 9 f.

vieles, was: L 147, 22.

III. Personal Pronouns

der: L 80, 4; 129, 6; MSS 104, 8; 110, 7; 175, 10; P 226, 6; EG 242, 8; 252, 2; 254, 7; 254, 9; 267, 11; 270, 10; 276, 4; 315, l.l.; 348, 6 f.

welcher: L 148, 11.

C. The Relative after a Sentence or Phrase

was: P 213, 3.

welches: L 9, 25; 82, 34; 85, 37; 169, 33.

was betrifft (anbelangt): L 70, 11; MSS 45, 7 f.; P 217, 8.

D. The Indefinite Relatives

wer: L 71, 22; 101, 25; 102, 16; 104, 15; 174, 3; P 199, 8; 202, 7 f.; EG 362, 1; 362, 2.

der: L 72, 22; MSS 13, 4 f.; 88, 6; EG 264, 6; 361, 4 f.

wer, der: L 24, 7; 117, 36; 134, 25; MSS 80, 11 f.; 84, 4; P 210, 11; EG 250, 2 f.; 343, 2; 347, 3 f.; 351, 8; 363, 3; 370, 10 f.; 373, 3.

RABENER: BRIEFE

A. The Relative after Neuter Substantivized Adjectives

I. The Positive-Comparative Category

was-clauses. 83, 4; 207, 5.

das- (**welches-**) clauses. **das**-clauses: 72, 7 f.; 88, l.l. **welches**-clause: 85: 12-13.

II. The Superlative Category

was-clauses, no example.

das-clause. 220, 6.

B. The Relative after Pronominal Antecedents

I. Demonstratives

Masculine or Feminine

der, der: 108, 15; 112, 3; 112, 14 f.; 119, 14; 178, 11 f.; 222, 16; 257, 10 f.; 258, 8 f.; 260, 10 f.; 266, 6 f.; 288, 6 f.

der, welcher: 218, 14.

derjenige, der: 1, 12; 69, 6 f.; 71, 4; 71, 6; 145, 4 f.; 221, 8; 222, 11 f.; 260, 8 f.; 289, 7.

derjenige, welcher: 121, 12 f.; 221, 4; 260, 16.

dieser, der: 278, 11.

Neuter

das, was: 15, 2; 28, 6; 76, 12; 85, 6 f.; 106, 5 f.; 130, 15; 132, 10; 295, 6 f.

dasjenige, was: 8, 13 f.; 76, 6; 78, 13 f.; 88, 12 f.; 128, 4 f.; 155, N, 2.

II. Indefinites

Masculine or Feminine

anderer, der: 150, 8 f.
einige, die: 172, 14 f.
jeder, der: 78, 11 f.; 112, 6 f.
jemand, der: 36, 3 f.; 38, 7-8.
die übrigen, die: 74, 5 f.
viele, die: 31, 7 f.

Neuter

alles, was: 11, 14; 66, 3 f.; 80, 2; 81, 8; 81, 9; 86, 2 f.; 112, 2; 118, 12; 122, 12; 129, 7; 134, 11 f.; 164, 4; 176, 4; 190, 13; 200, 6 f.; 233, 4 f.; 237, 12; 237, 12 f.; 266, 4; 283, 10; 283, 12; 287, 13.

das einzige, was: 115, 2; 209, 6 f.

es, was: 182, 9.

etwas, das: 46, 8; 66, 10; 93, 3 f.; 147, 1.

mehr, was: 67, 9 f.

vieles, das: 69, 12; 99, 2 f.; 145, 14; 160, 9 f.; 214, 13.

das wenigste, was: 235, 5 f.

III. Personal Pronouns

der: 82, 11; 101, 7 f.; 101, 4 f.; 159, 8; 175, 6 f.; 242, 6 f.; 280, 10.

C. The Relative After a Sentence or Phrase

was: 110, 1; 127, 14; 133, 14.

welches: 19, 15 f.; 83, 4 f.; 85, 3 f.; 121, 10; 130, 10 f.; 131, 3; 197, 13; 203, 1; 252, 10 f.; 267, 5; 268, 4 f.; 269, 10; 286, 12 f.

was betrifft: 268, 10.

D. The Indefinite Relatives

wer: 296, 16.

der: 186, 5.

wer auch: 178, 11 f.

wer, der: 18, 2 f.; 61, 12 f.; 301, 10 f.

WIELAND:AGATHON

A. The Relative after Neuter Substantivized Adjectives

I. The Positive-Comparative Category

was-clause. II, 49, 10-11.

das- (**welches-**) clauses. **das**-clauses: I, 36, 8 f.; 76, 5. **welches**-clauses: I, 223, 8; 260, 3 f.; 261, 4; 277, 2; 277, 6; 287, 2; 376, 1; II, 17, 1; 105, 15.

II. The Superlative Category

was-clauses. I, 169, 13 f.; 198, 5; 284, 2 f.; 362, 1; 307, 5 f.; II, 64, 14 f.

das-clauses. I, 155, 10; 168, 8 f.; II, 97, 15; 97, 13 f.

B. The Relative after Pronominal Antecedents

I. Demonstratives

Masculine or Feminine

der, der: I, 30, 4; 37, 14; 112, 10 f.; 122, 5 f.; 146, 7 f.; II, 71, 11 f.

der, welcher: I, 11, 6 f.; 211, 11 f.; II, 14, 2 f.; 23, 12 f.; 91, 8.

derjenige, der: I, 4, 11 f.; 10, 7; 18, 10 f.; 29, 11; 42, 10 f.; 45, 8 f.; 53, 9; 78, 10; 80, 5 f.; 80, 3 f.; 88, 15; 89, 8; 92, 1; 102, 2; 104, 14 f.; 108, l.l.; 109, 13 f.; 110, 2; 113, 8 f.; 114, 7; 118, 10; 119, 10; 122, 3; 122, 6 f.; 123, 8; 142, 2; 148, 9 f.; 160, 9; 175, 10; 179, 11 f.; 179, 7 f.; 182, 3 f.; 260, 7 f.; 260, 5 f.;

281, 9; 291, 15; 294, 4 f.; 352, 7 f.; 354, 5; 359, 12; 359, 8 f.; 375, 8 f.; II, 23, 1; 36, 12; 42, 13; 56, 6 f.; 58, 6 f.; 87, 8 f.; 90, 1; 95, ll.; 98, 15; 103, 4; 108, 9 f.; 113, 13 f.; 116, 3 f.

derjenige, welcher: I, 14, 7; 37, 7; 130, 5; 195, 8 f.; 195, 2 f.; 210, 3; 232, 5 f.; 267, 10; 289, 3; 293, 12; 348, 3 f.; 352, 1; 357, 1; 358, 8; 359, 12 f.; 377, 1; II, 3, 5 f.; 41, 12; 67, 8; 72, 9; 83, 8; 94, 7 f.; 99, 7; 99, 12; 105, 10 f.; 116, 10.

Neuter

das, was: I, 9, 8 f.; 20, 11 f.; 36, ll.; 63, 9 f.; 64, 3-5 (five times); 67, 14 f.; 70, 9 f.; 80, 14; 81, ll.; 92, 12; 97, 13; 100, 11; 110, 1; 110, 11 f.; 111, 14; 115, 14 f.; 119, 8; 134, 12; 169, 4 f.; 177, 3 f.; 183, 8 f.; 210, 13 f.; 211, 11 f.; 215, 2 f.; 223, 11; 250, ll.; 261, 8; 265, 11; 274, 9 f.; 287, 9; 290, 10; 299, 12; 304, 9 f.; 311, 10; 325, 3 f.; 331, 6; 378, 11; 388, 8; II, 10, 5 f.; 37, 11 f.; 37, 10 f.; 45, 3; 55, 10; 57, 3; 57, 11; 58, 4 f.-3 f.; 71, 7 f.; 76, 3 f.; 80, 3; 111, 7 f.; 116, 11.

dasjenige, was: I, 6, 9; 15, 6; 24, 9; 36, 14 f.; 43, 12 f.; 51, 1; 52, 2 f.; 56, 2 f.; 60, 7 f.; 75, 7; 80, 15; 83, 5; 83, 7; 87, 6; 89, 4; 90, 5; 107, 6 f.; 112, 6 f.; 116, 4 f.; 124, 13 f.; 161, 6 f.; 163, 8; 171, 8 f.; 175, 4 f.; 179, 2 f.; 181, 11; 183, 14; 200, 13 f.; 206, 11; 207, 13 f.; 214, 12 f.; 217, 2; 220, 4 f.; 235, 11 f.; 242, 11; 247, 8; 248, 8; 249, 9; 262, 14; 266, 7; 266, ll.; 269, 2; 275, 3; 302, 11; 316, 6; 320, 8 f.; 322, ll.; 334, 4 f.; 354, 13; 383, 13; II, 10, 10 f.; 10, 6 f.; 18, 5 f.

dasjenige, das: I, 42, 4 f.

dasjenige, welches: I, 90, 13.

dasselbe, was: I, 216, 10.

II. Indefinites

Masculine or Feminine

alle, die: I, 30, 10; 36, 11; 257, 10.

alle, welche: I, 40, 7 f.

anderer, der: I, 162, 12 f.; 148, 8; 177, 5 f.

anderer, welcher: I, 360, 6 f.

einer, der: I, 38, 4 f.; 41, 13; 136, 8; 251, 11.

einige, welche: II, 68, 9 f.

der einzige, der: I, 105, ll.; 122, 3 f.; 134, 12 f.; 156, 3.

etliche, die: I, 10, 8.

jeder, der: I, 128, 9; 261, 2.

jeder, welcher: I, 209, 8 f.

jemand, der: I, 190, 11; 350, 6 f.

keiner, der: I, 136, 4 f.

niemand, der: I, 72, 2 f.; II, 88, 6 f.

solcher, der: I, 78, 5 f.

übrige, die: I, 180, 3 f.

verschiedene, die: I, 50, 12.

viele, die: I, 78, 6 f.

wenige, welche: I, 371, 14.

Neuter

alles, was: I, 9, 7 f.; 16, 9; 27, 9 f.; 30, 3f.; 34, 4; 36, 10; 41, 11; 42, 8; 43, 2 f.; 44, 10; 49, 7; 51, 6 f.; 58, 5 f; 64, 8; 65, 14; 66, 11; 67, 14 f.; 83, ll.; 91, 12; 91, 8 f.; 92, 3 f.; 93,

l.l.; 95, 10; 99, 10; 105, 15; 108, 2; 116, 7-8; 116, 9; 116, 14 f.; 116, 12 f.; 118, 14; 122, 10 f.; 127, 7; 128, 11 f.; 132, 9; 133, 2; 133, 13 f.; 141, 5; 153, 3; 153, 12 f.; 154, 1; 155, 5; 159, 4; 176, 4; 178, 5; 178, 5 f.; 185, 5; 188, 12 f.; 194, 13 f.; 195, 6 f.; 201, 11; 273, 3 f.; 329, 12; 365, 9 f.; II, 80, 7 f.; 82, 5; 105, 6 f.

anders, was: II, 60, 5 f.

anders, das: I, 142, 5 f.

das einzige, was: I, 5, 2 f.; 248, 6 f.; 371, 15; 392, 3.

das einzige, das: I, 94, 8 f.

das einzige, welches: II, 19, 8 f.

es, was: I, 207, 15-14 f.; 223, 6; 224, 8; 338, 15; 379, 11 f.; II, 74, 13.

etwas, das: I, 71, 7; 87, 12 f.; 138, 9; 170, 9; 277, 8; 292, 3.

etwas, welches: I, 48, 11; 161, 4; 240, 8 f.

nichts, was: I, 36, 3; 36, 12 f.; 67, 7; 67, 8; 103, 12 f.; 235, 15; 262, 3 f.; 347, 9; 353, 3.

nichts, das: I, 354, 2 f.; 375, 8; II, 105, 8 f.

nichts, dasz: I, 34, 8.

das übrige, was: I, 9, 9; 12, 4 f.; 272, 1.

vieles, das: I, 184, 2.

das wenige, was: II, 53, 6 f.

III. Personal Pronouns

der: I, 18, 6; 31, 1; 119, 4 f.; 186, 11 f.; 258, 5 f.; 379, 9 f.; 389, 1; 389, 2; II, 17, 5; 106, 10 f.

welcher: I, 214, 3; 251, 8; 251, 10.

C. The Relative After a Sentence or Phrase.

was: I, 107, 5; 139, 8 f.

welches: I, 214, 3 f.; 286, 10 f.; II, 31, 4 f.; 64, 14 f.; 69, 7 f.

was betrift: I, 128, 3; 136, 12 f.; 168, 1; II, 11, 13 f.

D. The Indefinite Relatives

der: I, 112, 13 f.

wer: I, 70, 7; 257, 4 f.; II, 56, 8.

TABLES OF OCCURRENCES

A. THE RELATIVE AFTER NEUTER SUBSTANTIVIZED ADJECTIVES

	Pos.-Comp. Category				Superlative Category		
	was	das or welches		so	was	das or welches	
		das	welches			das	welches
Abraham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bodmer	2	12	14	1	1	0	0
Breitinger	1	9	19	0	0	0	0
Engel	2	10	1	0	4	1	0
Fichte	5	13	11	0	2	0	0
Gellert	0	12	1	0	2	0	0
Goethe	4	7	0	0	9	0	0
Gottsched	0	1	4	12	4	0	1
Grimmelsh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hagedorn	0	6	1	0	2	0	0
Haller	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Herder	4	10	2	0	1	0	0
Lessing	0	3	5	0	7	1	0
Rabener	2	2	1	0	0	1	0
Wieland	1	2	9	0	6	4	0
Total	21	89	68	14	38	7	1

B. THE RELATIVE AFTER PRONOMINAL ANTECEDENTS

DEMONSTRATIVES—MASCULINE OR FEMININE

	der, der	der, welcher	der, so	der-jenige, der	der-jenige, welcher	der-jenige, wer	der-jeni-ge, so	derselbe (derselbige), der
Abraham	17	5	2	13	29	1	8	1
Bodmer	15	3	2	48	17	0	2	0
Breitinger	10	0	0	19	10	0	0	0
Engel	13	1	0	5	0	0	0	0
Fichte	4	0	0	8	4	0	0	1
Gellert	38	4	1	29	7	0	0	0
Goethe	20	4	0	19	5	0	0	0
Gottsched	22	3	5	24	0	0	6	0
Grimmelsh	10	6	9	27	2	0	14	1
Hagedorn	6	0	0	24	7	0	1	0
Haller	10	0	0	58	0	1	0	0
Herder	26	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
Lessing	15	6	0	8	6	0	0	0
Rabener	11	1	0	9	3	0	0	0
Wieland	6	5	0	55	26	0	0	0
Total	223	38	22	348	116	2	31	3

DEMONSTRATIVES—MASCULINE OR FEMININE

	derselbe, welcher	derselbe, so	dieser, der	dieser, so	jener, der	jener, welcher	jener, so
Abraham	4	1	3	0	5	8	1
Bodmer	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Breitinger	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Engel	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Fichte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gellert	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Goethe	0	0	4	0	2	1	0
Gottsched	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grimmelsh	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Hagedorn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haller	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Herder	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Lessing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabener	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Wieland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	1	14	2	10	9	1

DEMONSTRATIVES—NEUTER

	das, was	das, das	das, welches	das, dasz	das, so	das-jenige, welches	das-jenige, was	das-jenige, das
Abraham	7	0	1	0	0	0	9	0
Bodmer	26	0	0	0	2	4	20	2
Breitinger	39	0	0	0	3	0	35	0
Engel	46	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fichte	64	2	1	0	0	9	27	3
Gellert	74	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Goethe	38	0	0	0	0	1	9	0
Gottsched	59	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
Grimmelsh	20	1	0	0	3	1	6	5
Hagedorn	12	0	0	0	0	0	38	1
Haller	5	0	0	0	0	0	17	3
Herder	34	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lessing	54	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Rabener	8	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Wieland	55	0	0	0	0	1	53	1
Total	541	4	2	1	8	16	248	15

DEMONSTRATIVES—NEUTER

	dasjenige, dasz	dasjenige, so	dasselbe, was	dieses, was	dieses, das	jenes, was
Abraham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bodmer	0	0	0	4	1	0
Breitinger	0	1	0	2	0	0
Engel	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fichte	0	0	5	2	1	0
Gellert	0	0	0	1	0	0
Goethe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gottsched	0	4	0	0	0	0
Grimmelsh	2	1	0	0	0	0
Hagedorn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haller	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herder	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lessing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabener	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wieland	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	2	6	7	10	2	1

INDEFINITES—MASCULINE OR FEMININE

	alle, die	alles, die	alle, welche	anderer, der	anderer, welcher	anderer, so	dergleichen, die
Abraham	9	0	0	1	2	1	0
Bodmer	0	1	0	7	1	0	1
Breitinger	0	0	0	4	0	1	0
Engel	4	0	0	4	0	0	0
Fichte	2	0	0	2	1	0	0
Gellert	2	0	0	9	2	0	0
Goethe	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Gottsched	7	0	0	11	0	2	0
Grimmelsh	0	0	0	6	0	1	1
Hagedorn	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Haller	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herder	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lessing	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rabener	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wieland	3	0	1	3	1	0	0
	—	–	–	—	—	–	–
Total	33	1	1	53	10	5	2

INDEFINITES—MASCULINE OR FEMININE

	einer, der	einer, welcher	einer, so	einige, die	einige, welche	ein-zelner, der	ein-ziger, der
Abraham	15	1	1	1	0	0	0
Bodmer	6	2	0	2	0	0	0
Breitinger	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engel	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fichte	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gellert	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
Goethe	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Gottsched	7	0	0	0	0	0	2
Grimmelsh	11	2	1	0	0	0	0
Hagedorn	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Haller	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Herder	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lessing	2	1	0	1	0	0	2
Rabener	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wieland	4	0	0	0	1	0	4
Total	58	6	2	7	2	2	13

INDEFINITES—MASCULINE OR FEMININE

	einziger, welcher	etliche, die	etliche, welche	etliche, so	jeder, der	jeder, welcher	jedermann, der
Abraham	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Bodmer	0	1	0	0	6	0	4
Breitinger	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Engel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fichte	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Gellert	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goethe	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Gottsched	0	1	0	0	6	0	0
Grimmelsh	0	4	2	1	0	0	0
Hagedorn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Haller	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Herder	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Lessing	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rabener	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Wieland	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
Total,	2	7	3	1	37	2	5

INDEFINITES—MASCULINE OR FEMININE

	jemand, der	keiner, der	mancher, der	mehr, die	mehr, welche	mehrere, welche	(die) meisten, die
Abraham	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bodmer	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Breitinger	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engel	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Fichte	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Gellert	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Goethe	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gottsched	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Grimmelsh	2	4	2	1	1	0	0
Hagedorn	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Haller	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herder	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Lessing	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rabener	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wieland	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18	16	7	1	1	1	1

INDEFINITES—MASCULINE OR FEMININE

	niemand, der	solcher, der	solcher, welcher	(die) übrigen, die	verschiedene, die	viele, die
Abraham	0	4	0	0	0	2
Bodmer	2	1	0	0	0	0
Breitinger	0	1	1	0	0	0
Engel	1	2	0	0	0	0
Fichte	0	1	0	0	0	0
Gellert	1	1	0	0	0	1
Goethe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gottsched	4	1	0	1	0	2
Grimmelsh	7	0	0	0	0	3
Hagedorn	0	0	0	0	0	1
Haller	7	0	0	0	0	0
Herder	2	2	0	0	0	0
Lessing	2	0	1	0	0	0
Rabener	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wieland	2	1	0	1	1	1
Total	28	14	2	3	1	11

INDEFINITES—MASCULINE OR FEMININE

	viele, welche	viele, so	wenige, die	wenige, welche	wenige, so
Abraham	2	1	2	1	1
Bodmer	0	0	1	0	0
Breitinger	0	0	0	0	0
Engel	0	0	1	0	0
Fichte	0	0	1	0	0
Gellert	3	0	0	0	0
Goethe	0	0	0	0	0
Gottsched	0	0	1	0	0
Grimmelsh	0	0	1	0	0
Hagedorn	0	0	0	0	0
Haller	0	0	1	0	0
Herder	0	0	1	0	0
Lessing	0	0	0	0	0
Rabener	0	0	0	0	0
Wieland	0	0	0	1	0
	–	–	–	–	–
Total	5	1	9	2	1

INDEFINITES—NEUTER

	alles, was	alles, welches	alles, das	alles, so	anders, was	anders, welches	anders, das	anders, so
Abraham	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bodmer	22	1	1	0	3	0	1	0
Breitinger	37	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Engel	29	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Fichte	44	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Gellert	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goethe	25	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Gottsched	34	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Grimmelsh	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hagedorn	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haller	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herder	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lessing	42	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rabener	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wieland	57	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	421	2	3	1	9	1	6	1

INDEFINITES—NEUTER

	(das) einige, das	eins, was	eins, das	(das) einzige, was	(das) einzige, das	(das) einzige, welches	(das) einzige, so
Abraham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bodmer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breitinger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engel	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Fichte	1	0	3	2	0	0	0
Gellert	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goethe	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Gottsched	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grimmelsh.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hagedorn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haller	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herder	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
Lessing	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Rabener	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Wieland	0	0	0	4	1	1	0
	–	–	–	—	–	–	–
Total	1	3	5	17	2	1	1

INDEFINITES—NEUTER

	es, was	es, das	etwas, was	etwas, welches	etwas, das	etwas, so	(das) Ganze, das	(das) Ganze, welches
Abraham	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Bodmer	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	0
Breitinger	2	0	2	1	5	0	0	0
Engel	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Fichte	3	9	3	4	24	0	0	0
Gellert	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
Goethe	0	0	2	1	5	0	3	0
Gottsched	1	0	4	2	4	3	0	0
Grimmelsh	2	0	0	0	6	2	0	0
Hagedorn	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	1
Haller	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Herder	2	0	4	0	3	0	1	0
Lessing	16	0	3	2	4	0	1	0
Rabener	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Wieland	6	0	0	3	6	0	0	0
Total	40	10	23	15	71	5	10	1

INDEFINITES—NEUTER

	(das) Gleiche, was	jedes, was	mancherley, das	manches, was	manches, das	manches, so	mehr, was
Abraham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bodmer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breitinger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fichte	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gellert	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goethe	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Gottsched	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Grimmelsh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hagedorn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haller	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herder	0	1	1	2	1	0	0
Lessing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabener	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wieland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1	1	1	3	1	1	1

INDEFINITES—NEUTER

	mehr, das	(das) mehrere, welches,	(das) Meiste, was	nichts, was	nichts, das	nichts, welches	nichts, dasz
Abraham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bodmer	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
Breitinger	0	0	0	6	4	0	0
Engel	0	0	0	5	1	0	0
Fichte	0	0	0	4	2	0	0
Gellert	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
Goethe	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
Gottsched	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Grimmelsh	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Hagedorn	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Haller	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Herder	0	0	0	9	1	0	0
Lessing	0	1	0	6	1	0	0
Rabener	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wieland	0	0	0	9	3	0	1
	–	–	–	—	—	–	–
Total	1	1	1	56	26	2	1

INDEFINITES—NEUTER

	solches, das	(das) übrige, was	vieles, was	vieles, das	vieles, welches	viel, so
Abraham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bodmer	0	0	0	0	1	0
Breitinger	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fichte	2	1	0	0	0	0
Gellert	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goethe	0	1	1	0	0	0
Gottsched	0	3	3	0	1	1
Grimmelsh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hagedorn	0	0	0	1	0	0
Haller	0	1	0	0	0	0
Herder	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lessing	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rabener	0	0	0	5	0	0
Wieland	0	3	0	1	0	0
	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	2	9	6	7	2	1

INDEFINITES—NEUTER

	(das) wenige, was	(das) Wenige, das	(das) Wenigste, das	(das) wenigste, was
Abraham	0	0	0	0
Bodmer	1	0	1	0
Breitinger	0	0	0	0
Engel	3	0	0	0
Fichte	0	0	0	0
Gellert	0	0	0	1
Goethe	0	0	0	0
Gottsched	1	0	0	0
Grimmelsh	0	0	0	0
Hagedorn	0	1	0	0
Haller	2	0	0	0
Herder	0	0	1	0
Lessing	0	0	0	0
Rabener	0	0	0	1
Wieland	1	0	0	0
	–	–	–	–
Total	8	1	2	2

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

	der	welcher
Abraham	1	1
Bodmer	4	1
Breitinger	0	0
Engel	15	0
Fichte	18	3
Gellert	9	0
Goethe	13	0
Gottsched	2	0
Grimmelsh.	1	0
Hagedorn	2	0
Haller	18	0
Herder	13	0
Lessing	15	1
Rabener	7	0
Wieland	10	3
Total	128	9

C. THE RELATIVE AFTER A SENTENCE OR PHRASE

	was	**welches**	**das**	**so**	**was betrifft (anbelangt, etc.)**
Abraham	0	35	0	0	7
Bodmer	4	23	0	0	18
Breitinger	2	35	0	0	26
Engel	9	1	0	0	3
Fichte	4	27	0	0	2
Gellert	2	0	0	0	0
Goethe	4	26	0	0	10
Gottsched	1	47	0	0	19
Grimmelsh.	3	70	2	10	7
Hagedorn	2	3	0	0	1
Haller	0	0	0	0	0
Herder	5	4	1	0	5
Lessing	1	4	0	0	3
Rabener	3	13	0	0	1
Wieland	2	5	0	0	4
Total	42	293	3	10	106

D. THE INDEFINITE RELATIVES

	der	der da	wer	wer auch	wer da	wer, der	wer, derselbe (derselbige)	wer, er	welcher
Abraham	9	3	11	0	0	24	1	0	1
Bodmer	15	0	12	0	0	11	1	1	1
Breitinger	0	0	11	0	0	13	0	0	0
Engel	4	0	7	0	0	11	0	0	0
Fichte	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
Gellert	4	0	10	0	0	30	0	0	0
Goethe	2	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0
Gottsched	7	0	2	0	0	56	0	0	1
Grimmelsh.	5	1	2	0	0	8	1	0	5
Hagedorn	0	0	19	0	0	6	0	0	0
Haller	5	0	15	0	0	9	0	0	0
Herder	13	0	24	0	0	16	0	0	0
Lessing	5	0	9	0	0	13	0	0	0
Rabener	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0
Wieland	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	72	4	137	1	3	203	3	1	8